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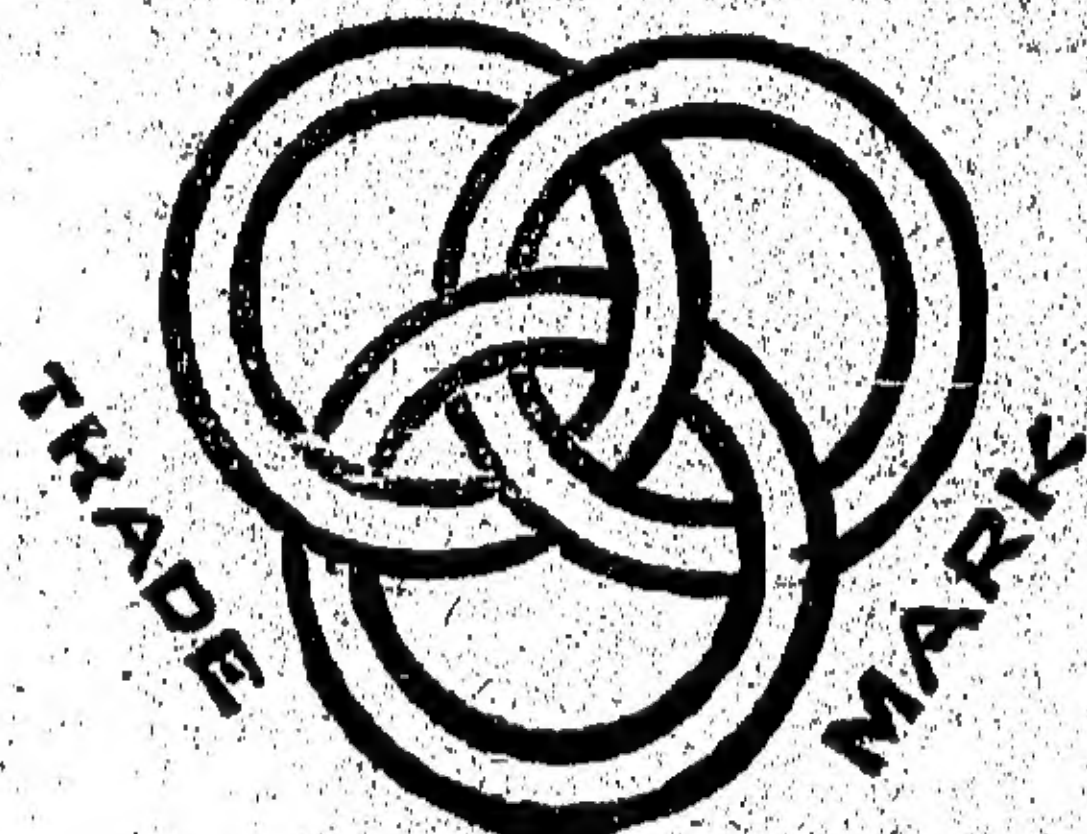
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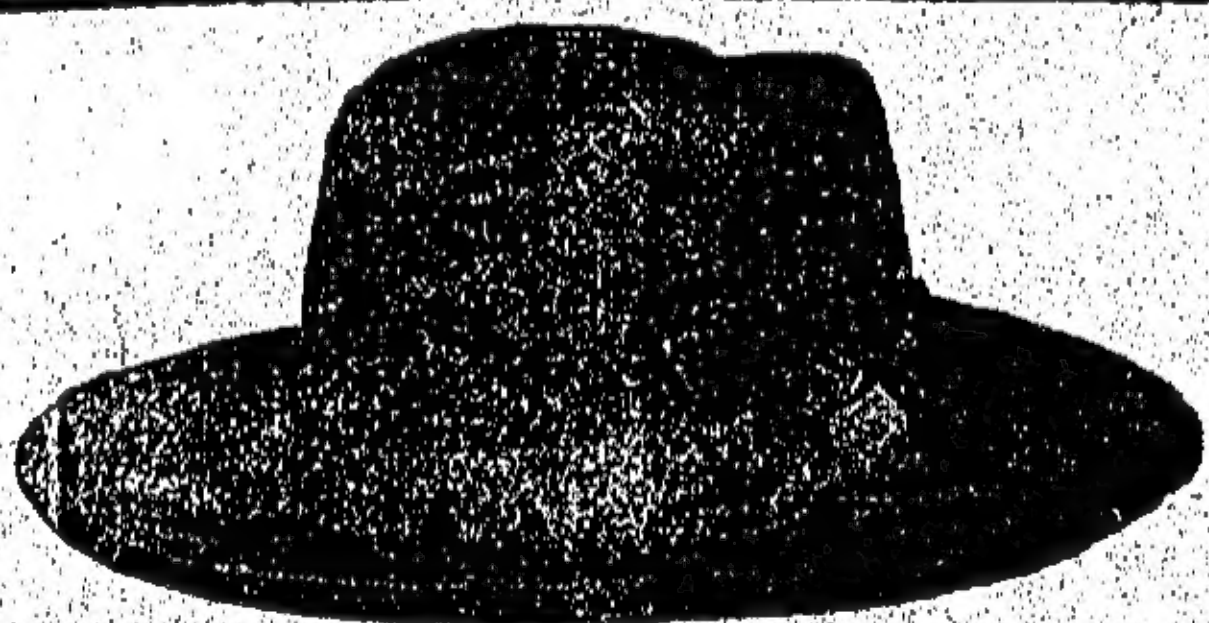
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APRIL 16, 1917.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 22nd Feb. —
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.Friday, 23rd Feb. —
11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and Mort-
gage Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.Saturday, 24th Feb. —
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, meeting of Shareholders at
the City Hall.Monday, 26th Feb. —
Hongkong Race—1st Day.
Tuesday, 27th Feb. —
Hongkong Race—2nd Day.Wednesday, 28th Feb. —
Hongkong Race—3rd Day.
Saturday, 3rd March —
Hongkong Race—4th Day.Thursday and Friday, 8th and 9th March. —
Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanical
Gardens.Saturday, 10th March. —
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China
Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. General Meeting
at the Office of the Liquidators, New
Government Building.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, January 15th.

THE BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE IN CHINA.

Mr. F. W. Wile, ex-Berlin Correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, who is delivering lectures on Germany up and down the country, has come down heavily over some assertions he made about the British Consular Service in China. He told an audience at His Majesty's Theatre in London that little is known in England of the "peaceful penetration" which the Germans have been carrying on during the war. In support of this he stated:—

1.—Many appointments in the Chinese Maritime Customs vacated by Britons who came home to fight are now filled by Germans.

2.—At the outbreak of war as many as 30 British Consuls in China were Germans.

The *Times* gave prominence to these statements, but a correspondent signing himself "Senensis" promptly wrote to the paper flatly contradicting them. The following day Mr. Wile replied that he had been informed of the facts by a distinguished authority on China, who had "derived" them from Englishmen recently returned from the Far East. He added that this personage was "at least as worthy of credence as the correspondent 'Senensis'."

But, unfortunately for Mr. Wile, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, has just arrived in London, and he has signalled the fact by writing a crushing rejoinder to the ex-Berlin Correspondent and his anonymous informant. In the course of a letter to *The Times* Sir John says:—

"For over 50 years the British Consular Service in China has been recruited by public examination in England, and neither at the outbreak of war nor at any time during the 40 years over which my connection with the service extends has there been any British Consul or Consular official of German nationality. I have had the great honour of being at the head of the service during the past 10 years, and venture to think that our efforts to promote British interests in China are more fully appreciated by our countrymen there than they appear to be by Mr. Wile and his anonymous correspondent."

A letter on similar lines also appeared over the signature of Mr. Hubert Higge, lately British Consul for the districts of Ningpo and Wenshow, who says:—
"There is not, and never has been, one alien member of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Service in China. I think it may be fairly assumed that after this Mr. Wile is, in the classic phrase, 'sorry he spoke'."

THE GREAT WAR LOAN.

The "Victory War Loan," as it is called, has had a fine reception. Opinion in the City is that the terms are generous. The newspapers publish reports from the principal provincial centres indicating that big dealings in the new stock are taking place. That there is plenty of money in the country nobody can doubt. The Loan appeals to patriotism and also to self-interest—which the philosophers from Helvetius downwards declare is the most powerful of human motives. The list will remain open until February 10th. A curious incident in connection with the issue was that, by some mischance, the prospectuses got down to Manchester the day before the flotation, and, in order to prevent the essential details leaking out, Manchester was cut off from all telegraphic and telephonic communication, being completely isolated.

With regard to the issue of prospectuses nothing but praise is heard of the way the Bank of England managed the undertaking. There has been no excited scramble. Most business men came up to town on the morning of the issue with the documents in their pockets, having received them by post before they left home. As an indication of the amount of work thrown on the Bank it may be mentioned that something like 22,500,000 copies of the prospectus have been sent out, representing over 700 tons of paper. As the present Loan is needed not only for the purpose of raising "new money" but also for funding as much as possible of the floating debt issued last year, forms have had to be prepared and forwarded to the holders of 900 millions of

the last Loan who have the right to convert into this one. In addition, there are, similarly, 335 millions of five per cent. Exchequer Bonds, and 159 millions of six per cent. Exchequer Bonds, as well as holders of over 1,100 millions of Treasury Bills.

The Loan is, beyond all comparison, the largest financial operation in history; and, as I have said, it has been issued without fuss in a characteristic British way. When we are constantly reminded, "with damn'd iteration," as Falstaff said, of German method and organisation it is just as well sometimes to remember these things.

TOO MUCH "PEACE TALK."

The feeling is pretty widespread that there has been quite enough of peace palaver for the present. The Allies, having replied with clearness and decision to the Berlin "war manoeuvre," and also within the last few days to the Wilson Note, their duty in that respect is done. All that remains for us is to provide the men and the munitions required for the coming Spring offensive. The British public with sure political instinct divined that if the Germans could get peace now they would be supreme from the Baltic to Bagdad. No wonder they are anxious for a Conference!

The German Army will never recover from the hammering it received before Verdun and on the Somme. The Kaiser and his advisers are well aware of it, and hence their desire to call a halt. One acute observer who heard the British artillery on the Somme last September describes it as "more awe-inspiring than any words could suggest." He says that, compared to it, the most violent thunderstorm is like the mew of a kitten. Yet the massed guns which the British Army will use when the word is given a few months hence will make the massed guns of 1916 sound like a pop-gun.

This may seem a picturesque exaggeration of language; but it is not so in fact, for it merely conveys in relative terms what Britain's mighty effort will mean when the next movement begins. There will then be an Army of not less than two millions of soldiers of the Empire in France, all perfectly equipped, fully munitioned, and inspired with supreme confidence in their ability to crumple up the enemy. With such power in arms in the field and a united nation at home, peace talk is mere foolishness—"as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

SPEEDING UP FOOD PRODUCTION.

Mr. Jesse Collings' dream of "Three acres and a cow" for every man is to be translated in war-time into every man having three rods (or more) of allotment garden and a pig! The President of the Board of Agriculture and the Food Controller are both convinced of the necessity of producing as much food as possible. The proposal is that every yard of vacant ground capable of growing potatoes and vegetables should be cultivated, and that every cottager should keep a pig. The idea has caught the popular imagination. From now onwards, while half the people of England are toiling in munition factories the other half will get "Back to the Land." No doubt many thousands of amateurs will learn from woeful experience that a knowledge of "the oldest industry" which originated with Adam in the Garden is not to be learnt in a day. But it is all in a good cause, and no doubt the aggregate result will be a vastly increased quantity of food-stuffs.

The farmers, as I mentioned in a previous letter, are already under orders. The State, through the Board of Agriculture, has assumed control, and they will have to grow what they are told or make way for others. An Order in Council has been issued fixing the price for potatoes for the 1917 crop, just as the price of wheat and other cereals next harvest has already been decreed. The ground is thereby cut from under profiteers and middlemen. Wing game, such as pheasants, are not to be reared, so as to economise grain used for feeding them. The fox, dear to the heart and sacred in the eyes of country squires, is to be ruthlessly destroyed; and there are half a score of other drastic measures.

Thus the war is sweeping away time-honoured customs and traditions, and introducing new lines of action—and yet not a dog barks! Whether we shall ever get back again to our old ways when the whirlwind has passed is an interesting speculation. For my part I doubt it.

H. B.

"MORE FROM THE LAND."
ABSOLUTELY VITAL TO NATIONAL EXISTENCE.

SIR RIDER HAGGARD'S PLEA.

In a recent conversation with a representative of the *Daily Chronicle* Sir Rider Haggard said:—"Throughout many years of my life all my efforts have been devoted to the task of trying to impress upon the people of England the importance to them of the land of England. They will admit that the present terrific war had proved this to be the case."

They will also admit that in the past agriculture has been looked upon more or less as a by-interest, and generally a matter of small importance to the community, because of our dependence on ample foreign supplies, which they would not believe were ever likely to be cut off.

But now, to some extent, that very thing is happening. We are not in a state of starvation, but it is very obvious that food-stuffs do not enter this country as readily as they did before the war.

What is happening now, may in future days happen in a worse form. Only foolish persons think that this is to be the last world war. We are face to face with the devices of the submarines, of which no one can see the end. It may be, of course, that methods will be found to render their attacks innocuous. On the other hand, something quite different may happen in the future.

Therefore it is absolutely vital to our national existence that the most that is possible should be made of our land. Moreover, the question has a wider significance. It is not merely a question of food supply. It is a question of 'man supply' as well.

FOOD PROBLEM.
"Everyone will agree that the land is the real nursery of peoples. If you depopulate your land you cut off your finest class of inhabitants, because if, as we are told, people cannot thrive in the cities for more than one or at most two generations, the town populations must be continually refreshed from the land."

It should be one of the main objects of all true statesmanship to make the most of the land and to foster its industries. Of course, there are limitations to what can be done. If you look at that map (Sir Rider here pointed to a map of the British Isles) you will see that it is but a small place, and I think you will not be able to agree with those enthusiasts who say we can produce all the food we need. In my opinion it is not possible to feed over 40,000,000 of people with what the land of the United Kingdom can grow.

That we can produce more—a good deal more—than we do is not open to question. But that involves sundry premises. It premises that every man who farms, farms well—which is not the case. It premises further that he has ample capital—which is not invariably the case. It premises, too, that he knows how to make a scientific use of artificial manures, and can afford to buy them—which is very often not the case.

Then, again, you hear a great deal about the wonders which could be done by breaking up commons and waste places. I am not personally sanguine on that point. We have a lengthy agricultural ancestry behind us, and among these have been many clever men. We have also the history of several wars behind us, when corn was even dearer than it is now. What they could not do during the Napoleonic struggle in those times of high profits, I very much doubt of our being able to do to-day.

RECLAMATION POSSIBILITIES.

"No doubt there is a great deal of land not used at all now which might be afforested, and some which by a long course of cultivation might be reclaimed—as a price. But at the best such reclamation would take a considerable time, and those who carry it out, whether the State or private individuals are concerned, will want to be satisfied that it will prove permanently remunerative. Therefore it would be unwise to rely too much upon what the unreclaimed lands of England are by some supposed to be able to produce."

There is a great deal of talk now," continued Sir Rider, "about breaking up pasture land and putting it under corn. But in order to do this the land would want breaking down and cleaning, and most of it could not produce corn until 1918. You might, perhaps, grow potatoes—the first year—although I speak with humility on this point, as I have never made the experiment on fresh-broken pasture."

But there is another side to this question. Is the breaking-up of pasture land really desirable? Pasture land in the long run means milk. And milk and its products are an absolutely necessary food which cannot be imported. Corn, on the other hand, is the easiest product on earth to import and store."

BREAKING UP DEER PARKS.

"If, therefore, you do away with your milk-producing ground in order to grow a little more corn how are you going to replace the milk, which, I repeat, is an absolute necessity to the sick and the young of the country? I see that patriotic noblemen in one or two cases are breaking up their deer parks; for that there may be something to be said, as deer are not a staple food."

But to take all or even a large proportion of the pasture land in a time of temporary pressure, and destroy it in order to grow some extra corn, thereby lessening the milk supply, is to my mind a most doubtful policy. Further, you must remember that in most countries it takes many years and much expense to establish a pasture. You may destroy it in a day. Therefore I am personally very much against this idea of breaking up good pasture."

"Of course, I am aware that there is the answer that land which is cultivated with temporary grasses and catch crops will produce more cow-feed than ordinary pasture. Having been in Denmark, I must admit this. But here an entirely different system of agriculture is involved, which is foreign to the ideas of 90 per cent. of our farmers."

LABOUR QUESTION.

"And there is something more involved—the question of labour. Let us presume that tilled land takes three times more labour than pasture land. Where, with things as they are at present, is the extra labour to come from, even supposing the farmers had the skill and knowledge to change their system? And how about paying it adequately at the prevailing rates?"

"I make one exception. There are clay lands which have either 'tumbled down' to grass, or have proved failures as pastures, but which in old days used to produce heavy crops of corn. Such lands might with advantage be put under cereals. But again there arises the question of labour. I observe it has been suggested that this might be overcome by providing steam ploughs and other implements. But to begin with, these contrivances are not at hand, and if they were they are very costly, and there is no one to manage them. Then a great deal of our land, being in small enclosures, is not suitable for the use of steam tackle, and to stub up the fences would be a long and costly operation."

"The truth is that there is no royal road to sudden change in the methods of British agriculture. Such change must always be gradual. On the other hand, Professor Somerville has shown that it is possible by the use of basic slag enormously to improve poor pasture, thereby making it produce a much greater weight of meat and milk than it does at present."

FIXED PRICES.

"As to the question of fixing the prices for agricultural produce, it is very difficult to say anything. So lately as a year ago we were told that it was impossible to guarantee the farmer 40s. or 50s. for his wheat. Now he is to be guaranteed 60s., and the same is suggested for other produce. In short, the farmer is to become a sort of Government employee; but how it will all work out is at present impossible to say."

"To begin with, conditions being as they are, the farmer is not going to make much out of 60s. a quarter wheat. Certainly, as I know from personal experience, a dairy farmer is not going to make his fortune with milk at the present price—mean, of course, unless the price of feeding stuffs and all other agricultural requirements necessary to production are also limited by State action."

"The country cannot have it both ways. If you want more corn grown, the milk supply will lessen. The whole position is extremely ticklish and difficult. For instance, is a farmer to be told that he is to get only 60s. for his wheat if foreign wheat is making 80s. or more? I confess I am not clear on this point."

FARMER'S PROFITS.

"To my mind, the trouble about agriculture, not only in England but throughout the world, is its comparative inability when contrasted with the earnings of other industries. If agriculture is to thrive, prices must be permanently enhanced, and the labourer must be better paid."

"I am not alluding to bounties or tariffs or any political nostrums. Of course, the question of rent is always urged. But how can you get rid of rent in one form or another? And I do not see that it is more immoral in itself than taxes paid to the State, or the interest on capital paid to him who loans it. It must be remembered also that the burdens on land in the shape of rates, taxes and tithe are terrible, but no one suggests that these should be lessened. They always talk about the rent. Yet somebody must own the land, and he is entitled to a moderate return on his capital."

"Many of what used to be burning questions connected with the land are, as any rate for the time being, out of court. We cannot suddenly evolve a new system; you must make the best of that which exists. The problem is: How to do it? I am certain of this that Mr. Prothero and those with him, such as Captain Bathurst, Sir Henry Rew and Sir H. Matthews, are really first-class men, and that they intend to do their very utmost under extremely difficult conditions."

The trouble in the past has been that the Board of Agriculture had neither the power nor the weight it ought to have in the councils of the nation. I can only hope it will be different now. I also hope that the President and his staff will not be worried into panic action. Indeed, I am sure that they will not, for they are practical men. I think that the motto of the country should be: 'Trust the Board of Agriculture' and do not criticise too much. If it cannot succeed in our puzzling circumstances, certainly no one else will be able to do so."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917, PART II.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH.

All ranks of the following units who either (1) passed Part I. of the 1916 Course or (2) passed Part I. of the 1917 Course, will attend the Range on Sunday next, February 25th.—No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Company, No. 4 Company.

Leaves, Blake Pier, 9 a.m. Uniform with helmets. Service rifles to be brought by those in possession of same. No other pattern rifle to be brought. The following will attend for Range Duties on this date:—Chief Inspectors Mason and Sirdar Khan, S. Major Roylance, Staff Inspector Langan, Inspectors Lammett, Silva Netto and C. M. S. Alves.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH.

The names, with their respective scores, of the men who fired Part II. of the above date appear on the Notice Board at Headquarters Club.

(Sgd.) F. C. TAYLOR,
D. S. P. (R.).

Hongkong, February 19th, 1917.

ROOM REFLECTIONS.

They tell me that recently the Chinese Chamber of Commerce discussed the question of placing a certain sum—in the region of a million dollars—at the disposal of the Hongkong Government for war purposes. Several schemes for raising the money were suggested, including an income-tax, a tax on rents, a stamp duty, and also a voluntary subscription of 5 per cent for one month from all Chinese earning not less than \$100 a month. The last proposal, which found many adherents would, it is estimated, furnish roughly \$4,000,000. It was proposed that \$1,000,000 should be presented as a gift to the Hongkong Government, but that the remaining \$3,000,000 should be retained as a reserve fund from which loans could be made to the Government, from time to time, as required at a nominal rate of interest. In the course of the discussion it was mentioned that Chinese rents produced about \$1,500,000 a month, and that the turnover of the Chinese community was also a very substantial sum. A decision will be arrived at in the near future.

"He is eager to offer his services to his King and country," writes a correspondent, "but before volunteering he asks to be assured on several points affecting himself and dependents. For instance, who will look after his wife and child? Will they be expected to exist in Hongkong on a soldier's ordinary separation allowance? Will the whole of his passage be paid, so that all his surplus cash may be given to his wife? If he is rejected will it be made known that he has offered his services, so that he will not be sneered at as a 'shirker'? Will it be made plain, if so decided, that he is more useful here than on one or other of the fronts; that by remaining here he is really serving his country? Will the well-to-do who, being over age, are obliged to remain in the Colony against their will make such sacrifice as is within their power by easing the burden of those who are not so fortunately placed financially, but would be extremely useful to their country's fighting forces? These are questions to which many would be volunteers are waiting answers, and which, if answered satisfactorily, would clear the air and result in many more volunteers coming forward."

The fog which enveloped the Colony for some hours on Friday and Saturday was rather unusual for Hongkong. It was quite safe to walk in the streets, but the harbour was a "danger zone." There were no accidents, but some boat thieves got busy, I am told, and successfully carried off their evil designs. Not for many years has such a chorus of sirens been sounded, and at least one man who was awakened at an unwonted hour jumped out of bed in a hurry, under the impression that peace had been declared, or that the Germans had been severely defeated. In the Peak district, one seemed to be floating above the clouds; a magic wand had spirited away Hongkong and Kowloon, leaving nothing but a sea of mist on which the Peak floated like a fairy mountain, as one imaginative individual described it.

The Chinese who, as I mentioned last week, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum by a Scotch Police Inspector for attempting to pick the pocket of a Scotch Police Reserve Sergeant was proved to be insane and has since died. The cause of his death is not announced, but it has been suggested that it was possibly shock when he realised the task he had attempted.

I have been asked to state, for the benefit of constables eager for "cases," that they could satisfy their ambition by paying a visit to the vicinity of Glenealy either at tiffin time or just before the dinner-hour. Old and recognised beggars regularly station themselves in this particular spot and endeavour to coax coins from passers-by. They are a badly "mutilated" crowd, but if a coin be thrown in their midst the missing limbs suddenly appear from nowhere, as it were, and the beggars display all the push and agility of Rugby footballers in a scrum. A resourceful constable with a ten-cent coin attached to a piece of cotton would obtain quite a haul in Glenealy at the hours mentioned.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hongkong Criminal Sessions were opened yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies).

CHARGE OF MURDER.

The first case taken was that in which a Chinese named Chan Chu was indicted for murdering another Chinese named Chung Kam Chui.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Chau Wai San (instructed by Messrs. Lo & Lo, solicitors) appeared for the prisoner.

The following jury was empanelled:—Silas George Gourd, Ludo Francisco da Silva Alonzo, Jose Hipolyto Gomes, Antonio Francisco de Xavier, Duncan McNeill, John Daniel Kinnaird, and Arthur Robert Fenton Raven.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said the crime was committed on the 27th November on a lighter belonging to the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, which at the time was lying at Kowloon wharf. Two watchmen, who were on the wharf, saw the prisoner standing on the deck of the lighter. The deceased was coming up from the hold, and immediately he appeared the prisoner lifted a capstan bar from the deck and struck him twice on the head with it. The prisoner ran on to the wharf, where he was captured by the watchmen. The injured man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died a week later.

Dr. Moore, assistant superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased, when brought in, was suffering from a wound on the left side of the head. He was unconscious and there were symptoms of hemorrhage on the brain. This condition improved for a day or two, then he relapsed on the 5th December, and died on the 8th. Witness examined the body and found there was rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain which could have been caused by a blow or blows on the head. The extent and nature of the external injuries pointed to more than one blow.

Cross-Examined—The wound on the side of the head could have been caused by a fall.

The two watchmen who witnessed the assault deposed to the facts as narrated by the Attorney-General. After receiving two blows the deceased, who had one leg over the side of the hatchway, appeared to be unable either to come out of the hold or go back, and remained in the position in which he was struck. There was blood rushing down the right side of his head. Immediately after the assault the prisoner threw down the capstan bar and ran on to the wharf, where the watchmen laid hands on him.

AN UNUSUAL INTERLUDE.

On the second watchman beginning his evidence a jurymen objected to witnesses being allowed to stand at the door of the Court and hear the evidence that was being given by other witnesses. The second watchman, he said, had listened to a portion of the other watchman's evidence.

On inquiry it was stated that witnesses were brought to the door of the Court in readiness to take their stand in the witness-box.

The Chief Justice said the objection was quite in order. No witness should be allowed to hear the evidence as it proceeded, and gave directions that the practice referred to should be discontinued.

A faki employed on board the lighter was afterwards examined and spoke to the deceased and defender being fellow employees. He was asleep at the time of the assault and could not speak to the origin or details of the occurrence.

The Court afterwards rose.

"Is the Committee which was formed soon after the outbreak of war to regulate food prices in the Colony still in existence?" asks "Housewife," and adds:—"If such a Committee is in existence the members must be exceedingly lax, for the price of edibles are constantly rising and falling, chiefly rising. If you go to the 'profiteer' and inform him that fixed by the Committee many moons ago he replies, with a smile that is child-like and bland, 'No savvy'—and you cannot get beyond that. Not unnaturally, perhaps, all the local shopkeepers seem to have forgotten that a price-list was ever issued by this Committee; at any rate they disclaim all knowledge of such limitations upon their rapacity and quote a variety of war excuses to justify their inflated prices." My correspondent is not alone in wondering what has become of the Food Committee. Perhaps it will wake up one day, like Rip van Winkle, when the war is but a painful memory.

BONNIE BARDON.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

MUNITIONS.

A Chinese who arrived recently from America was charged before Mr. Wood with having in his possession one Colt automatic pistol and 200 rounds of ammunition. It was stated that the man had just arrived in the Colony from America. When the police boarded the vessel defendant dropped the ammunition on the deck of the steamer, and a search resulted in the finding of the revolver.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$250, and ordered the confiscation of the weapon.

KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with kidnapping a six-year-old child. The evidence showed that on the 13th of January the husband of the complainant (the mother of the child) died. Defendant is related by adoption to the widow, and on January 10th the family and relatives of the deceased went to a village near Canton for the purpose of worshipping at the tomb. The worship over, the family commenced their journey home. The child was carried for the first part of the journey by an elderly brother, and then defendant asked if he could carry the child. He did so, and soon afterwards suggested that he would reach home more quickly if he went in another direction. He went off along a side path, and that was the last the mother saw of her child until a few days ago. The defendant arrived in Hongkong with the child on the following day, saw a clansman, and offered the child for sale, saying that its father had died and the mother was poor. No sale was effected that day, but on the following day the defendant brought a letter, purporting to come from the child's mother, to a clansman, in which it was stated that the mother was willing to sell the child. The child was then sold for \$500. Eventually the mother discovered that her child had been taken to Hongkong, and she came down here in search of it. While walking about the streets she met defendant, and challenged him. At first he denied all knowledge of the child, but subsequently admitted that he had sold it to a clansman.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

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WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

THE NEEDS OF THE MOMENT.

The following letter has been received from the Hon. Sec. Q. M. N. G. in answer to one sent by Lady May, on 28th Nov. last asking what bandages and garments the guild was most in need of. The patterns mentioned can be seen at the City Hall:—

Francy Court,
St. James Palace, S. W.
9th January, 1917.

Dear Lady May—For the moment we are not short of either roller or many tailed bandages, and if you would be willing to send us any of the following things, it certainly would be more useful:—

Surgeons' coats,
Comfort bags,
Sheets,
Tidy cloths,
Towels.

but my most urgent need is always shrouds, and if you could get your workers to make some of these I would indeed be grateful.

They may feel, as I do, that it is a great honour to be asked to do the last work we can for the men who have laid down their lives for us.

Could you get any wadded quilts made for me, and long warm stretcher boots? These are always asked for by the Matron-in-Chief for the men when they are picked up. She tries to keep their temperatures from getting down too low before they get to the Clearing Stations.

I hope that all this war work may soon no longer be required.

I remain, yours sincerely,
ANNIE LAWLEY,
(Hon. Sec.)

P.S. We are often short of roller bandages 6in. broad; also 5in. and 3½in.; but not the other sizes. Either of the enclosed patterns make good 6in. bandages.

BIG VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

SPEEDING UP NEW CONSTRUCTION.

Sir Joseph Maclay, the Shipping Controller, has begun his important work with characteristic energy. He has made arrangements whereby the construction of new tonnage will be rapidly accelerated. Every shipbuilding yard on the east and west coasts is either being or will shortly be utilised to its utmost capacity. Additional labour will be available for ships that are nearing completion in order that their completion may be speeded up. Vessels in course of construction, designed for passenger as well as cargo accommodation, are to be adapted entirely for cargo carrying.

One of the projects that the Controller has put in hand is the construction of Government service of a large number of vessels of great tonnage for the auxiliary service of the Navy. These will be standardised ships of simple design which ought to be completed with rapidity. As soon as they are ready they will release for the general work of the country a much more than equivalent number of merchant vessels now on Navy service.

Among the new measures taken to increase our shipping tonnage is the sanction given for deck loads—a provision which, by a stroke of the pen, will add very considerably to our carrying capacity.

In some of the shipyards there is complaint of the slow rate of progress made with new construction. At one great shipbuilding yard it has been found that men on piecework produce 50 per cent more work than men on day wages. In other words, a shipyard where piecework obtains can, with a staff of 2,000, produce as much as another establishment worked on the day rate system with a staff of 3,000. In normal times trade unions look askance at the piecework system, but there is a strong argument for its general adoption as a war measure in shipbuilding yards now that an intensified effort is required for the provision of new ships.

HONGKONG HARBOUR MISSION BOAT.

A very interesting ceremony took place on Saturday, when the Bishop of Victoria dedicated the H. K. Harbour Mission Boat for missionary work amongst Chinese living in sampans, etc., on the harbour. This work was begun about five years ago. As the junk used during these years became unworthy, several Chinese Churches in the Colony formed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chao Cho Nam, and raised about \$1,000 with which they purchased a new boat. There is a spacious meeting-room on board, and accommodation for the lay-reader. Meetings can also be held on the deck under a large awning. On Saturday several speeches were made, after which the Bishop formally opened the meeting room and dedicated the boat.

At the conclusion of the ceremony refreshments were handed round and the National Anthem was sung in Chinese. Among the present were the Rev. and Mrs. Anderson, the Rev. T. W. Pearce, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Mr. MacKenzie, Miss Pitts, and Mr. Ho Lei Son (Sec. Y.M.C.A.), Mr. Lam Woo, Dr. Yeung Shui Chung, Messrs. Ma Wing Chau and Yan Gai Sang.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.



NEW GOODS

FOR THE

RACES

LARGE SELECTIONS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S LONDON MADE SHIRTS

WHITE WOOL TAFFETA, LONG CLOTH, ZEPHYR, AERTEX CELLULAR AND COTELLA SHIRTS,

IN ALL SIZES \$2.75 TO \$5.75 EACH.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

Since

THE LATEST STYLES IN

HATS, TIES, SOCKS, ETC., ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 1 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 3 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., LTD.

Stocked by THE HONGKONG BOTTLING



Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

1942

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"REZNOR"

ANTISEPTIC dustless OIL-MOP

BRITISH-MADE

and better made than the foreign article.

DUSTS, CLEANS AND POLISHES

at the one operation.

Adjustable to any angle, this

CLEANING AND POLISHING MOP

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

LABOUR-SAVING AND HOUSE CLEANING

DEVICE YET INTRODUCED.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FILES Old, 8 inches and upwards, FOR SALE, best offer wanted for about twenty tons, immediate shipment. I. and J. HYMAN, Metal Merchants, London, England. [312]

WANTED.

GOVERNESS for three months, daily or for mornings only, for one or two Young Children, Kowloon. Apply by letter to—

Box 29,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[313]

WANTED.

A FLAT or UPPER FLOOR of about 10 Rooms situated between Lee House Street and Wyndham Street. Apply to—

DR. KITASHIMA
Care of M. B. K., Ltd.
[314]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LIJN.

THE Steamship

"T. IKEMBANG" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Feb. at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 26th Feb., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Feb. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J.A. CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN. Hongkong, 19th February, 1917. [315]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA" having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Feb. 26th will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Feb. 24th at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 19th February, 1917. [324]

G. R.

TREASURY.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 49 of the 15th February, 1917, owners of property are hereby informed that Notice of any appeal against the adoption of the existing Valuation for the assessment year 1917-1918 should be lodged with the Registrar of the Supreme Court within 21 days from the date of this Gazette, as required under Section 16 of the Rating Ordinance No. 6 of 1901.

A. M. THOMSON, Treasurer. Hongkong, 16th February, 1917. [311]

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th February, 1917.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Liquidators. [301]

WANTED—the End of February.

A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNESS for two Children, six and five years. Good salary offered. Apply—

"A. B." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [308]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. abeliner, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. Kowloon. [106]

FOR SALE.

THE Auxiliary House Boat "Plover" 15 H.P. Parsons' Paraffin Motor, with complete outfit. New sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Address offers by letter only to—

SANG KEE, Care of COMPTON, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. [303]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, George's Buildings, No. 3, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [293]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 8th February, 1917. [291]

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN

PENTONY, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all CREDITORS and other persons in China having any claims or demands against the estate of JOHN PENTONY, late of 8, Shop Street, Drogheda, in the County of Louth, Ireland, and of The Merchant Service Club, Shanghai, China, deceased, who died on the 24th April, 1916, and Letters of Administration to whose real and personal estate were granted by His Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland to MARY PENTONY, of No. 8, Shop Street, Drogheda aforesaid, and resided in His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China in Shanghai by me, the undersigned, Attorney for the said MARY PENTONY, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to me on or before the 28th day of February, 1917, at the undermentioned address after which date the assets of the said JOHN PENTONY deceased situate in China will be forwarded to the said Administrator, who will not thereafter accept liability in respect of any of such assets of the said JOHN PENTONY deceased or any part thereof to any person or persons residing in China of whose claims or demands I shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1917.
HERBERT W. LOOKER, Attorney for the Administratrix, MARY PENTONY, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. [292]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"G. APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 16th February, 1917. [24]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF VIENNA" Captain J. W. Farrington having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 14th February, 1917. [304]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

N. O. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917. Apply—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [246]

TO LET.

N. O. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to—

P. M. N. DA SILVA, 6, Des Vaux Road. [297]

TO LET.

N. O. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House.

From 1st April. Apply to—

DR. M. E. ASGER, New Post Office Building. [299]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW,"

3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road. [108]

TO LET.

N. O. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, RETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS" No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central,

at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [12]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and

Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.

Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—

"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [94]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43 with

wharf area 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal

Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton

Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamonee, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

FOR SALE.

STANLEY GIBSON'S SCOTT'S and

YVERT ET TELLIER'S POSTAGE

STAMP CATALOGUES for 1917.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 618. [12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 20th FEBRUARY, 1917.

INTENSIVE METHODS.

For two and a half years Europe has turned aside from the production of wealth to the making and handling of instruments of destruction. Forty million men have been withdrawn from productive service, and yet, during these thirty months, Europe—or, at any rate, the greater part of Europe—has been able to live and "carry on" without them. It is amazing that the centre of the world's civilisation, the hub of the industrial activity of the earth, should have been able to turn over all its affairs to the military commanders and still survive. Of course plentiful munitions means scarcity and dearth of other things, but the fact remains that there is such a reserve of production that the belligerent peoples go on living, without collapse, despite the withdrawal of millions of men and women from the arts of peace to the trenches and workshops of war. From this remarkable fact we ought to be able to make certain deductions which, if correct, are of supreme importance to those of us who live in China. In the first place, we should be able to form some idea as to the economic state of affairs as soon as the war is ended. There are, at present, two opposite schools of thought on this matter. Some of our experts say that it will be fifty, or even a hundred, years, before we shall cease to feel the pinch caused by the almost complete cessation, for a time, of our industrial life. They point to the astounding figures of the national debt, and even the most optimistic among us must, if we think about the subject at all, realise the amazing manner in which debt is being piled up by all the nations in Europe. Yet, even with such facts confronting us, we find it impossible

to believe that the wheels of industrialism will not always revolve rapidly in Britain; despite the difficulties about capital. The average individual inclines towards the opinion of the second school of thought, which predicts that things will actually boom from the very day of peace. There is, fortunately, good reason to believe that, even if we be not rolling in luxury five or ten years after the military eclipse of the Germans, yet we shall not be in a bad way always provided that Great Britain can continue the intensified effort and production which she has managed since the Great Divide of 1914. She will emerge from this war with enormously enhanced prestige. In no continent is prestige of such importance as in Asia, and the largest markets of the twentieth century are in the East and the Far East. The hundreds of millions of inhabitants of China; the millions of acres of land in Siberia, which will produce grain equal to that of Canada; the tropical islands and hinterland to the South of Hongkong—all these need only the products of the workshops of Europe or America to effect the great transformation which is inevitable.

It is not difficult to explain why it is almost certain that, contrary to all precedents, there will be intensified trade as soon as the war is over. The modern methods of production have left an enormous margin. The busiest, most avaricious, and ambitious of the nations in Europe, labouring with a set purpose for world-power in the old days, found it possible greatly to increase her efficiency as a working unit each year because of her appreciation of mechanical and chemical inventions and new ideas. If Germany had banished her dreams of military conquest, and applied all her organising ability and mechanical skill to commercial extensions, she must have gained a unique position among the nations of the earth. The war has taught all the nations engaged in it many lessons about intensified production. Mental and mechanical powers of organisation will most certainly multiply, for there will be every encouragement to use both brains and machinery. The wonderful war earnings of the women, and of those men who are ineligible for military service have given the working classes of Great Britain new ideas about their own needs. They will be as interested as anyone in intensified production, because they will want to keep wages high. They will demand, instead of retarding, the use of new appliances and the best economic apparatus. It is not generally understood that the vast trade in what are called "Manchester goods" which Britain has carried on in Asia for several decades was only possible because of the mechanical production of those goods—that it was built up on the invention of RICHARD ARKWRIGHT. Agriculture still remains the most important work in the world, for we must all eat, however rich or poor we may be. The new intensive methods are now being applied to agriculture; chemical fertilisers, steam ploughs, binding, sowing and reaping machines, are all agents for increasing the work done in agriculture per man. In Manchuria remarkable results have been obtained in agricultural work simply by applying modern scientific methods to its problems. It is inevitable that the application of these principles will extend to other parts of Asia. The results of intensive production will be beneficial to the whole world, if only the nations are determined that there shall be no patched up peace. If we can concentrate on trade as we have on war all will be well.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, returned to the Colony on Saturday, from Home.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$50 to the funds of the Hospitals from the Great Northern Telegraph Co.

The marriage is announced to take place shortly of Mr. Henry Ethelbert Hollands, mercantile assistant, Hongkong Hotel, and Miss Margaret Elsie Bullen, King Edward Hotel.

The Union Church Ladies' Working Party have this week dispatched a box to the Officer Commanding 2nd Scottish Horse in France, containing:—100 pairs of Socks, 13 pairs of Mittens, 4 pairs of Knee Caps, 23 mufflers, 81 shirts, 81 handkerchiefs, and 60 towels.

News has been received in the Colony of the death in Shanghai of Mrs. R. F. Vida, who had been suffering from double pneumonia. The deepest sympathy of many friends will be extended to Mr. Vida, who is well-known in Hongkong as a successful and popular amateur rider.

The new Bandman Opera Co., which is at present playing to packed houses in Singapore, will arrive in Hongkong by the P. and O. s.s. *Nellore*, and open about March 6th. The Company's repertoire for Hongkong comprises "Mr. Manhattan," "A Happy Day," "The Bing-Boys are Here," and several other of the latest London successes.

The P.M.S. *Venezuela* is bringing a large number of passengers from Shanghai to Hongkong for the race, amongst whom are Mrs. C. R. Burkill, Mrs. N. W. Hickling, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Girardot, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Capt. H. E. Morton, Messrs. James Fearon, J. A. Hayes, W. S. Jackson and C. W. Ure. Others who are also en route include Messrs. W. G. Pirie, C. R. Burkill, E. Moller, John Johnstone and A. J. P. Heard.

ANOTHER TIGER IN HONGKONG?

The Hongkong police have received a report from Mr. Joseph, 39, Conduit Road, to the effect that in the early morning of the 17th inst. his servants saw at the rear of the house a large animal resembling a tiger.

KOWLOON'S NEW SUBURB. A "KIDNAPPING" INCIDENT.

On account of the Chinese New Year, the work in connection with Kowloon's new suburb in Kowloon Bay, has been somewhat delayed, and an unlooked for incident in connection with coolie gathering has also tended to curtail progress. About 1,000 coolies are necessary to complete the coolie labour required, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting such an army of unskilled labour together. About a week ago two head-coolies were sent away to the country districts in the neighbourhood of Canton for the purpose of collecting coolies. They succeeded in getting together a few hundred men, and had made all preparations for bringing them to Hongkong when a most unforeseen contingency arose. The coolies had been brought down to the bund at Canton ready for shipment when they were swooped upon by Chinese police and soldiers and taken to a compound. Here the two head coolies were arrested and charged with "kidnapping." The unfortunate No. 1 coolies did their best to explain that the coolies had been engaged to work at Hongkong, that they had all expressed their willingness to do so, and that to suggest that workmen such as they had been "kidnapped" was highly absurd. This did not avail. The coolies who had been so zealously collected were told that they were being "led astray," and eventually they were sent back to their homes. The No. 1 coolies were detained, and, up to the present, have not been released. Representations in regard to the absurdly high-handed and nonsensical action have been made to the proper quarters, and the release of the head coolies will, doubtless, soon be effected.

Close on 600 workmen are already engaged on the work of pile driving and dredging. Twenty dredgers are at work preparing large trenches in which the "beds" of the new suburb will be placed. These dredgers are by no means of an elaborate description. They consist of a junk, a few poles, and some rope. A long pole, or mast, in the centre of the junk, suspends another long pole. On one end of the suspended pole is attached a long rope, with a bamboo and iron basket which is dropped by means of another piece of rope at the other end of the cross pole, and a wheel, down into the bed of the sea. The basket is dragged along until it becomes full of sea-bed, is hoisted up again, and its contents deposited in another junk. This junk, in turn, deposits its contents in another part of the sea which is being reclaimed. It is a most medieval method to the Occidental eye, but the Chinese make quite good progress.

It is in this way that the foundations of Kowloon's new model suburb are being prepared.

THE WAR.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN THE WEST:

"GREY WAVES" HELD AND DEFEATED.

FIGHTING SUBMARINES.

COMMONWEALTH WAR GOVERNMENT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A BRITISH VICTORY.

THE BATTLE AROUND MERAUMOU.

LONDON, February 19th.

Reuter's special correspondent writes that the battle around Meraumou was the heaviest attack since the battle of Beaumont Hamel. The line of attack extended from a point south-east of Pys to the Puisseux Road on a front of two miles. The operations were a continuation of the great tactical plan which enabled us to destroy the most formidable works and to gain a footing on the highest ground between Grand Court and Miraumont. The attack was preceded by a deliberate bombardment to destroy dense barbed-wire, and the attack was launched before dawn under cover of all the available guns.

The first objective was gained with little opposition. The attackers swept on and all the objectives on the left were carried by seven o'clock, the British advancing well up the strongly fortified line formed by the Albert-Arras railway. Daylight brought rainclouds, which enveloped the battlefield, putting out of action artillery. After this there was fighting with rifles, bayonets and bombs. The fiercest struggle was at the centre, where the British objective was a forty-foot mound with a sunken road, fringed with machine-guns. The Germans disputed the advance foot by foot up a muddy incline, and the British had almost gained the crest when the Germans launched a most heavy counter-attack.

Grey waves swept down and the British retreated a short distance, maintaining a fierce rifle fire. Then the supports arrived and ended the German advance, which had gained a little ground. Thereafter the fighting was desultory. The Germans failed to retrieve losses. Prisoners paid a most striking tribute to our artillery. The enemy casualties were very heavy. We also paid the price of a victory which was most important. French correspondents reveal that General Gough commanded the success which aggravates the already critical position of the Germans at Bapaume.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, February 19th.

A communiqué states:—There has been a fairly lively artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the region of Bezonvaux and Hill 304.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.

LONDON, February 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué, states:—On the Ancre, on Saturday, we took 774 prisoners.

Three waves of German infantry, in the morning, accompanied by supporting troops, attacked our new positions at Bailescourt farm and came under concentrated artillery fire. They did not reach our lines, being driven back with heavy losses.

We entered positions at night to the south-west and the north-west of Arras, south of Fauquissart and north of Ypres. We repulsed raiders to the south of Ypres.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 18th.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed strong English detachments to the north of Armentières, to the south-west of Lille, to the north of La Bassée Canal and near Rensart. The enemy renewed his attacks astride the Ancre with varying results. We took 130 prisoners and gave up our foremost craters. We repulsed a violent English attack to the south of Pys.

Our airships bombed, during the night of February 16-17, the town and harbour of Boulogne.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

ENEMY TRENCH PENETRATED.

LONDON, February 18th.

A French communiqué reports patrol encounters, especially on the sectors of Troyon and Les Chambrettes, and north-west of Badonvillers.

A detachment penetrated an enemy trench in Le Pretre wood and destroyed works and dug-outs.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH RAID.

ENEMY COMPLETELY DECEIVED.

LONDON, February 19th.

Reuter's correspondent with the British at Salonika describes a highly successful raid on the strongly defended and advantageously placed Petit Couronne Hill, west of Lake Doiran, on the night of the 10th inst. The way was prepared by a hot forty-eight hour bombardment over a wide area, thus not betraying the projected point of attack. This resulted in the complete deception of the enemy, who bargained where there were no troops whatever. The enemy's searchlight, which threatened to betray the advance, was almost completely neutralised by our more powerful projector, which was focussed thereon and diffused its light. The enemy finally abandoned the use of the searchlight and we quickly reached the trenches.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUPER-FRIGHTFULNESS.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Manchester Guardian* says the casualties to merchant shipping during the third week of the new submarine campaign show the losses to be below the December level. It remarks that the danger can be met by a constant alteration of routes, and the creation of lanes of safety by means of mines, besides by the destruction of submarines.

The journal remarks that we must destroy three submarines weekly to keep pace with the German boats regarding the rate of building, and says that, if rumour be trustworthy, we are doing better than that.

BIBBY STEAMER REPORTED SUNK.

LONDON, February 18th.

The 7,000 ton Bibby steamer *Worcester* is reported to have been sunk.

MORE SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 17th.

The steamer *Arton*, *Greenland*, *Hopwood*, *Kyanite* and *Longear*, as well as four small craft, all British are reported sunk. The total tonnage was over 10,000.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

GERMANS IN WHITE OVERALLS.

LONDON, February 18th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Germans, clad in white overalls, assumed the offensive to the south-west of Dvinsk and penetrated our front line, but we immediately threw them out.

We surprised and captured, without firing a shot, a fortified height to the south-west of Okna.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMONWEALTH WAR GOVERNMENT.

THE PEOPLE'S DESIRE.

MELBOURNE, February 16th.

Mr. Hughes resigned, and was thereupon entrusted with the formation of a "Commonwealth War Government," including himself as Prime Minister and Attorney-General, the Hon. J. Cook, Minister of the Navy; the Hon. Sir John Forrest, Treasurer; and the Hon. T. Pearce, Minister of Defence. Mr. Hughes, in a statement, said the Ministry would carry out the people's desire to prosecute the war with the utmost determination.

BUSY WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS PENDING.

LONDON, February 19th.

To-day opens a crowded week in Parliament. Mr. Bonar Law will this afternoon announce the eagerly awaited result of the war loan. Sir Edward Carson introduces the Naval Estimates on Wednesday, when summarising will probably fill the bill; while it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations with the Dominions, the Allies and Neutrals will be sufficiently advanced to enable him to make a statement on Thursday regarding the restrictions on imports.

SILVER.

LONDON, February 19th.

Silver is quoted at 38½. The market is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

A GERMAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

NEW WAR TAXES NECESSARY.

AMSTERDAM, February 18th.

An explanatory Note regarding the Imperial Budget of 1917 has been issued in Berlin. It announces that new war taxes are necessary to cover the deficit on the ordinary Budget of £62,500,000, and says it is intended to impose an *ad valorem* tax on coal, and a tax on passengers' goods, on railways and domestic shipping, as well as an increase in the Excess Profits Tax.

The *Dresden Nachrichten* says every day the war continues, the question of making the enemy pay the bulk of the war costs becomes more imperative for the very existence of the Empire.

WAR SITUATION.

MR. HENDERSON'S PREDICTION.

Mr. Henderson, speaking at Manchester, said the confidence of the Government in the final issue was never so high as now. He believed a blow would be struck in the coming summer which would lead to a close entirely satisfactory to the Allies.

NO WALK-OVER.

LONDON, February 18th.

Lord Derby, speaking at Bolton, said the war would still be long and more bitter. Every nation must make still greater sacrifices in manhood. Germany still had enormous reserve power and she would make a gigantic effort to gain the mastery. The next six months would be the most critical. He confidently predicted that we should be successful, but it would not be a walk-over.

THE WAR LOAN.

EXTRAORDINARY GOLD HOARDS UNEARTHED.

LONDON, February 18th.

A feature of the War Loan subscriptions has been the unearthing of extraordinary gold hoards.

Three thousand sovereigns were paid in at the Sunderland Post Offices in two days, and four thousand sovereigns at Swansea in one day. A farmer's family in Wrexham paid in hundreds of sovereigns, while a Lincoln woodman paid in three hundred and fifty sovereigns.

There have also been numerous gifts of money, ranging from half-a-crown to ten pounds, sent, often accompanied by pathetic letters breathing patriotism and poverty.

Nine hundred workpeople in one factory subscribed £15,000, while huge subscriptions were contributed by Municipalities, that of Luton, for instance, averaging £10 per head.

BIG INDIAN SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, February 18th.

The National Bank of India and its constituents have subscribed £3,000,000 to the War Loan, including £2,000,000 new money.

A NEW OFFICE.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

LONDON, February 18th.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has appointed Mr. Arthur Lee Director-General of Food Production.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

SICKENING CRUELTY TO WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

LONDON, February 18th.

Reuter learns that the Russian Commission of Enquiry into the German atrocities reports sickening cruelties. Unarmed wounded men have been murdered in cold blood, war prisoners burned alive and Sisters of Mercy violated.

Explosive bullets have been enormously used by the enemy, who poured corrosive fluids on the wounded men.

A German Red Cross worker twice fired with a revolver at a wounded man who asked to be bled.

A particularly fiendish case was that of a Cossack who was taken prisoner, and from whom an unsuccessful attempt was made to extort information. He was tortured by connecting an electric needle to his wounded leg. For half-an-hour the victim heroically persisted in maintaining silence. The process was repeated the two following days, and then a German officer applied a bar of red-hot iron to the Cossack's feet. The latter eventually escaped.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

GRIEVANCES OF OFFICERS.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Times* military correspondent draws attention to the grievances of officers of the Indian Army in respect to the pay of officers promoted to Captains and Majors under the new rule, and also with respect to sick furlough pay. The correspondent says that the former places the Indian Officer at a disadvantage as compared with the British Army officer, which needs redress. As regards the latter, he cites instances of hardships, particularly in the case of an Indian officer who was invalided to England from Mesopotamia, whose income was reduced from £1,000 to £300. He says these cases are a rank injustice and should have been dealt with by the Raj. A British subaltern must be efficient and a sahib if British rule in India is to rest on a firm foundation. He will end by being neither if the popularity of the Indian Army ceases on account of the illiberality of the Raj.

The *Times*, in a leader, supporting, says that the article merits the serious attention of the War Office and the Raj.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Press Bureau states that the official German casualties for January, not necessarily incurred in January, total 77,532, of which 14,192 were killed.

GERMANY AND AMERICA. PROTECTION OF SUBJECTS AND PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

It is officially announced that the United States regards the Treaty of Prussia of 1795, promising protection to respective subjects and property in case of war, as being in force. America has already proclaimed that German ships will not be seized or used by the American Government in case of war.

NEW YORK, February 18th.

The Press agrees that President Wilson will shortly ask a joint Session of Congress for authority to adopt means to protect American lives and property from submarineism. It is generally assumed that Congress will accede, including the passage of an emergency appropriation of not less than fifty-million dollars for the President's disposition. It is stated that President Wilson has held a conference with Congressional leaders at the Capitol.

PROFITTEERING.

WAR CABINET ADJUSTS POTATO PRICES.

LONDON, February 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George last evening telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of Manchester saying that the War Cabinet had considered the difficulties which have arisen through the operation of the Food Controller's Potato Prices Order of January 1st, which have been increased by the recent prolonged frost. The prices have been readjusted as the result of a conference between Departments and traders, and, as now fixed, enable retailers to charge three-halfpence per lb. up to March 31st and a penny-three-farthings thereafter to the end of June.

The newspapers consider Mr. Lloyd George's intervention at the eleventh hour as an effort to avert a potato war. The people everywhere are murmuring at the death and decay of potatoes, due to the alleged withholding of stocks by the farmers for better prices, while retailers have been refusing to buy and had threatened no potatoes would be available tomorrow.

As an instance of the famine already alleged to exist, it is stated that the usual weekly output in the Ormskirk district is 4,000 tons, but this month not a hundred tons have been sold by rail; yet it is estimated that over 20,000 tons are available within a ten-mile radius of Ormskirk.

The police at Drogheda, Limerick and other markets in Ireland have compelled dealers to sell at no more than a shilling a stone.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE.

IMPORT PROHIBITED.

LONDON, February 17th.

An official statement says the Government has announced that it will take possession at present market prices of all unsold raw jute in the United Kingdom, and of any unsold stocks arriving henceforth, thus prohibiting spot or transit dealings. The Government has decided to prohibit all imports of jute on private account until further notice.

LATER.

The official statement regarding the jute trade says the object of the prohibition of imports is to economise tonnage. The prohibition in dealings does not apply to dealings for the purpose of storing in India, or to shipment from India direct to Allied or neutral countries, or to dealings in jute in stock in Allied or neutral countries, or in transit thereto.

A recent War Office census of the stocks of raw jute in the United Kingdom shows that the visible supplies are sufficient to maintain production in the current year at the same rate as last year, provided measures be taken to safeguard the supplies of firms who have comparatively small supplies in reserves.

DUTCH FOOD SUPPLY.

RAIONING BEGUN.

LONDON, February 18th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Handelsblad* says food rationing begins in Holland on the 18th inst.

BELGIUM RELIEF WORK. NULLIFIED BY GERMAN RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, February 18th.

Although the German orders with regard to American relief workers in Belgium and Northern France have been reversed, the representatives' presence is nullified through Germany's strict maintenance of shipping restrictions affecting relief ships.

A GARAGE MANAGER AND HIS COMMISSION.

CHARGE OF FRAUD IN SHANGHAI. VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

The case in which F. J. Howard, the secretary and general manager of the Central Garage Co., Ltd., Shanghai, was accused of misappropriating the sum of \$5,292.60 belonging to the Company, was concluded at the Supreme Court, Shanghai on the 15th inst., the jury, after a short retirement, returning a verdict of "not guilty."

Sir Havilland de Saumarez, in summing up, referred to the chaotic condition of the Company's books, and then spoke of the relation between the company as the employers and the employee. There was no doubt that Howard was to receive a commission in addition to his salary. It would no doubt occur to the jury as it had occurred to the accused that it was not very much good giving a man a commission unless there were some means of arriving at that commission. Clearly, if an agreement was to be drawn up there must be some way laid down by which that commission was to be ascertained. Otherwise goodness knew when he would get it. If he was only getting Tls. 300 per month, was he to wait until next year's accounts were made up before he touched a cent of that commission? That was the way in which it appeared to have struck Howard. Thereupon he allotted to himself a sum of Tls. 200 a month. The accused told them, that this, in principle, was assented to by Mr. Hanbury, who appeared to have been the director who continued during the summer on the board and who had been on the board from the beginning. It was not suggested at the present time that the sum of Tls. 200 was mentioned, but it was said that the principle was agreed upon. The commission was entered in the books, the directors could have seen it, and it was astonishing to his Lordship's mind they did not see the entries at some time before the end of last year and that no exception was taken to those entries. So that whether he was entitled to retain the money or not, his Lordship was not going into the question of the civil rights as between the parties, but only into the facts which showed the condition of the accused's mind,—he thought that the jury would have considerable difficulty in finding that there was anything in his conduct as to claiming the commission, as to taking it and taking it above board the whole time, which would justify the jury in finding that he had acted criminally in that matter. But that was only the beginning of the matter.

If there had only been the taking of that commission, his Lordship doubted whether they would have heard anything about the charge in view of the facts which had been put before them. The charge itself covered the first six months of last year, during which time the accused was said to have misappropriated a sum of well over \$5,000 of the company's money. There was another fact they were entitled to take into consideration and that was that the overdraw did not commence with January 1st of last year but appeared to have been fairly persistent during the whole term of his engagement.

His Lordship pointed out that there was an overdraft at the end of 1915 of \$3,400 and during the next few months, January, February, March, April, May and June they found the \$3,000 had had another \$5,000 added to it. In addition to what the man was drawing as his salary and commission, Tls. 600 per month, he was taking of the company's money an additional \$1,000 a month or thereabouts. It was for them to say in all the circumstances of the case whether he could have been doing that innocently and the accused himself in his evidence had defined what he meant by "innocently" and his Lordship thought they might well take it as the question which the jury were called upon to answer.

After the jury had returned their verdict of not guilty, His Lordship, addressing the defendant, said:—"In discharging you I wish it to be understood that I don't in any way dissent from the verdict of the jury, but this is a case in which the Crown could have adopted another course but to bring the case before a jury and you have only yourself to thank for the position in which you stand. This will be a lesson to you and I trust it is one which you will take to heart and that the extravagance which you have been guilty of, at a time when I should hope that few of our countrymen would be guilty of such extravagance, will be abandoned, and that you will live a life which will enable you to hold up your head and get out of the position in which the facts which have come before us in this inquiry must have placed you. You are discharged."

Will you still deal with an enemy whose vicious countrymen are killing our brave comrades by asphyxiating gases?

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It is pleasant in flavour and does not tire the most delicate palate. Sanaphos is taken with relish when other foods are refused.

Sir William Taylor, M.D., formerly Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Forces in India, and more recently Surgeon-General of the Forces, is Chairman of the Company which owns and makes Sanaphos.

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If your Retailer has not Sanaphos, a supply sufficient for a test of its merits will be sent post paid if you mention your Chemist's name and address. Write to the nearest address below, or to The British Milk Products Co., Ltd., 69, Mark Lane, London, England.

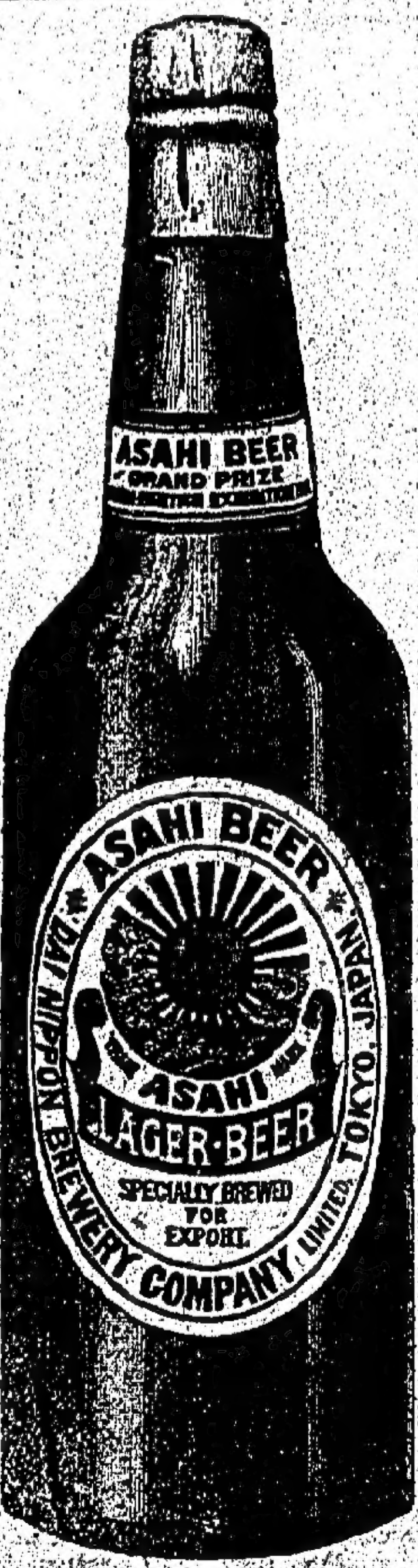
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CONSUMPTION

THE NEW LOAN.

"WHO LENDS TO THE STATE GIVES TO MANKIND."

HOUSING SPEECHES AT THE GUILDHALL.

A great and representative meeting was held at the Guildhall, London, last month, under the Chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, at which the nature and importance of the new War Loan was explained and emphasised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister.

In opening the proceedings, the Lord Mayor said:—I feel certain, having regard to the patriotic traditions of the City of London, that the citizens will throw themselves wholeheartedly into this fresh manifestation of the financial strength of the Empire, and that its example will be followed by all the other great cities and towns throughout the King's Dominions. The result, I hope, will be greeted with pride and satisfaction by ourselves and our Allies and gloom and confusion by the enemy. (Cheers.) To that end every one must assist—not merely the bankers, merchants, and financiers of the City of London, but every one, high and low, rich and poor, to the best of his ability. If that we do, I feel certain that we shall look back upon this historic gathering as one of the great signposts to victory. (Cheers.)

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, lucidly explained the conditions of the new loan and pointed out that it would be accepted at its issue price in payment of Death Duties and would be free of British income-tax to Colonial holders. He proceeded:—

Now, you will see that we make an appeal to all classes of the community. We make it quite as strongly to the wage-earning classes as to any other, and in addition to the fact that sums of £5 will be received, the War Savings Certificates will be available, and an effort will be made to get a still larger amount of money from this source.

It is an ungracious thing for anyone who is comparatively well off to preach economy to the poor, the comparatively poor. But I do want that every man and woman in this country, who by any possibility can spare anything for this purpose should realize that he or she is not really doing a full part in the war unless, in some small degree, they are contributing to the sinews which are necessary to carry on with. (Cheers.) And this will have, to whatever extent it is successful, another advantage, and it appeals not to the wage-earning classes alone, but quite as much to other classes, and it is this: that to whatever extent we undergo sacrifice in order to help our country in this way, to that extent we stop expenditure, and therefore add to the resources of the country and the strength of the country in the great struggle in which we are engaged. (Cheers.)

FACILITIES FROM THE BANKS.

But, of course, larger sums must come from those who have saved money, and if my appeal is made to one class more than to any other, it is to those who have money in the banks to take it from the banks and lend it direct to the State. (Laughter.) I may say, for I notice the laughter with which in some quarters the remark has been received, that that course will not only be supported, but I have reason to believe it will be enthusiastically supported, by those responsible for the banks from which deposits are taken. But that is not enough. We wish for purely for money available in balances now. We wish, every one in this country to look ahead and see to what extent he hopes in the near future to be able to get money to give to the country. For that reason I have been in communication with the banks, and I am authorized by them to say, with the Bank of England supporting them, that every facility will be given to every customer to take loans from the banks in order to subscribe to this loan, and I hope every one will go to his local bank and find out the best terms on which an arrangement of that kind can be made.

I hope that advantage of this arrangement will be taken not merely by private citizens, but by those who are in control of financial companies of all kinds who have the possession of money. There are many of them which may not perhaps have liquid assets, but they can quite easily make such arrangements with the banks as will enable them to subscribe to the loan. I know a little of business men and their keenness, and I know this, that those who are responsible for institutions of this kind take a greater pride in them and are more keen to make them successful than is often the case in connection with their own businesses. But I hope and believe that the chairman, directors, and managers of many such institutions will realize that at a time like this they have a duty not only to their shareholders, but also to their country (cheers), and I hope that the shareholders of such companies will look at the management not merely from the point of view of profit and loss, but will ask to what extent the managers have used their power and interest to help their country in her hour of need. (Cheers.)

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

We make this appeal on one ground which is strong enough, and it is the sense of patriotism, the love of country, of the people of this nation. It is on that ground that we appeal, but perhaps I may be permitted to say—and it is not unimportant—that anyone who invests in this loan will not do a bad transaction. He will invest on better terms than have ever been granted in the past, and I venture to express the belief, on better terms than he will ever have again in the future. (Cheers and laughter.) We have short memories, but if we throw our minds back three years how impossible it would have seemed that a security of the strength of the United Kingdom would yield 5 per cent. Throw your imagination forward to the future years after we have obtained victory. (Loud cheers.) The people will wonder why we paid so high a rate and

will doubt whether we ought to have paid so high a rate.

Let me say this, and I say it not only on behalf of this Government, but I am sure it would apply to any Government, that as long as there is money in this country the war will not be stopped, the progress of the war will not be hampered for the want of money. (Cheers.) The conditions of this country make it necessary to buy abroad; the result is that the rate of interest for home money is much higher than it would have been but for the necessity of keeping up our exchange. There is a limit to the price which those who are responsible for the Government of this country are justified in paying for money, having regard to the whole obligations of the State. That limit has been reached in the issue which we are now making to the public. So far as I can judge the future, and so far as I can continue to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, I can control the future—and I am sure the Prime Minister, who shares my views, will express the same opinion from the point of view of the Government, which is the head-to-toe as far as we can foresee or control the future a higher rate of interest will not be paid. If it should fall—and I know it won't (cheers)—I know it won't (cheers)—the resources of civilization are not exhausted. (Cheers.) There are other methods (laughter)—and if other methods are applied the rate will not be 5 per cent. (Renewed laughter.) If there is anyone who is inclined to hold back, with the idea he had not yet better terms in the future, then I think he will be mistaken.

GERMANY'S CRIMINAL FOUNDATION.

It is not to self-interest we appeal—it is not to self-interest the best results are got; we appeal to the public spirit of the people of this country. (Cheers.) This is a war to a greater extent than any modern war; it is a struggle not merely between armies, but it is a struggle between nations, and the result of that struggle will depend, in my opinion, quite as much on the efforts and the sacrifices of those who remain at home as upon those of the soldiers who are fighting our battles, and in no way can the economical strength of the country be better shown than in its financial position.

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

I do not doubt that if the people of this country realized, not only that we need money—they do realize that—but that we need the money of each man, we should get it, and get it in abundance. I happen to remember what seemed to me a very striking word—describing the feeling of the people of France at the time of the French Revolution in Carlyle's History. I turned it up this morning, and have copied out the passage, and with your permission I will read it:—

"Meanwhile, railings are torn up and hammered into pikes. Chairs themselves shall be welded together into pikes. The very coffins of the dead are raised for melting into balls. All church bells must be melted down to make cannon; all church plate into the mint to make money. Also, behold the fair swan-boats of the lakes, that have alighted on the churches and sit there, with swan-neck, sewing tents and regimentals. Nor are patriotic gifts wanting from those who have fought left; nor stungly given; the fair Villaines, mother and daughter, milliners in the Rue St. Martin, gave a silver tumbler and a coin of 15 sous, with other similar effects; and, of course, at least the money does not to mount guard. Do not those words stir our blood like the sound of a great organ in some vast Cathedral? Do they not—at least they seem so to me—set before us the soil of a people? And a people in such a spirit is unconquerable. (Cheers.) I really believe that that is the spirit by which the people of this country are animated to-day. (Cheers.) I believe that if they see the necessity for it there is no sacrifice which they would not make to hasten the day of victory. (Cheers.) And, after all, how small are the sacrifices which are demanded of us compared with those that are being made by our sons and brothers! Just use your imagination, picture to yourself what is happening at this very hour where these men, the flower of our people, are risking their lives, are enduring hardships of all kinds in order to save for us the country which they love. (Cheers.) Shall I ever be said of us that we were willing to give our sons, but were not willing to give our money? I think not, gentlemen. I think not. (Cheers.)

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Lloyd George, who spoke next, was received with loud cheers, the whole audience rising to their feet. After referring to the rejection of the Kaiser's so-called peace offer, he said:—Before we attempt to rebuild the temple of peace we must see now that the foundations are solid. They were built before upon the ruins of the Prussian faith; before, when the time for rebuilding comes, it must be on the rock of vindicated justice. (Cheers.)

THE ROME CONFERENCE.

I have just returned from a Council of War of the four great Allied countries upon whose shoulders most of the burden of this terrible war falls. I cannot give you the conclusions; there might be useful information in them for the enemy. There were no delusions as to the magnitude of our task; neither were there any doubts about the result. (Cheers.) I think I could say what was the feeling of every man there. It was one of the most businesslike conferences that I ever attended. We faced the whole situation, probed it thoroughly, looked at the difficulties in the face and made arrangements to deal with them, and we separated more confident than ever. (Cheers.) All felt that if victory were difficult, defeat was impossible. (Cheers.) There was no flinching, no wavering, no faint-heartedness, no infirmity of purpose. There was a grim resolution at all costs that we must achieve the high aim with which we accepted the challenge of the Prussian military caste and rid Europe and the world for ever of its menace. No country could have refused that challenge without loss of honour. No one could have rejected it without impairing national security. No one could have failed to take it up without forfeiting something which is of greater value to every free and self-respecting people than life itself.

WHY THE ALLIES ARE FIGHTING.

These nations did not enter into the war light-heartedly. They did not embark upon this enterprise without knowing what it really meant. They were not induced by the prospect of an easy victory. They did it for one purpose and one purpose only. They were not driven to the slaughter by kings. These are great democratic countries. No Government could have lasted 24 hours that had forced them into an abhorrent war. Of their own free will they embarked upon it because they knew a fundamental issue had been raised which no country could have shirked without imperilling all that has been won in the centuries of the past and all that remains to be won in the ages of the future. (Cheers.)

That is why, as the war proceeds, and the German purpose becomes more manifest, the conviction has become deeper in the minds of these people that they must break their way through to victory in order to save Europe from unspeakable despotism. (Cheers.) That was the spirit which animated the Allied Conference at Rome. (Cheers.)

TRUST IN GREAT BRITAIN.

But I will tell you one thing that struck me, and strikes me more and more each time that I visit the Continent and attend these conferences. That is the increasing extent to which the Allied peoples are looking to Great Britain. They are trusting to her rugged strength, to her great resources, more and more. To them she looks like a great tower in the deep. She is becoming more and more the hope of the oppressed and the despair of the oppressor (cheers), and I feel more and more confident that we shall not fail the people who put their trust in us. When that arrogant Prussian casting the signature of Britain to a treaty into the waste-paper basket, as if it were of no account, they knew not the pride of the land they were treating with such insolent disdain. They know it now. (Cheers.) Our soldiers and sailors have taught them to respect it. (Cheers.)

You have heard the eloquent account of the achievements of our soldiers. Our sailors (cheers) are gallantly defending the honour of our country on the high seas of the world. They have strangled the enemy's commerce, and will continue to do so, in spite of all the piratical devices of the foe. (Cheers.) In 1914 and 1915, for two years, a small, ill-equipped Army held up the veterans of Prussia, with the best equipment in Europe. In 1916 they hurled them back, and delivered a blow from which they are reeling. In 1917 the Armies of Britain will be more formidable than ever in training, in efficiency, and in equipment, and you may depend upon it that if we give them the necessary support they will cleave a road to victory through all the dangers and perils of the next few months. (Cheers.)

LIFE-SAVING CHEQUES.

But we must support them. They are worth it. (Cheers.) Have you ever talked to a soldier who has come back from the front? There is not one of them who will not tell you how he is encouraged and sustained by hearing the roar of the guns behind him. This is what I want to see: I want to see cheques hurled through the air, fired from the City of London, from every city, town, village, and hamlet throughout the land, fired straight into the entrenchments of the enemy. Every well-directed cheque—(laughter)—well loaded, properly primed, is a more formidable weapon of destruction than a 12in. shell. It clears the path of the barbed wire entanglements for our gallant fellows to march through. A big loan helps to ensure victory. A big loan will also shorten the war. It will help to save life; it will help to save the British Empire; it will help to save Europe; it will help to save civilization. That is why we wait the country to rise to this occasion, and show that the old spirit of Britain, represented by this great British meeting, is still as alive and as alert and as potent as ever. (Cheers.)

"EXTRAVAGANCE COSTS BLOOD."

I want to appeal to the men at home, and to the women also. They have done their part nobly. A man who has been Munitions Minister for 12 months must feel a debt of gratitude to the women for what they have done. (Cheers.) They have helped to win, and without them we could not have done it. I want to make a special appeal, or rather, to enforce the special appeal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Let no money be squandered in luxury and indulgence which can be put into the fight—and it can; every penny of it. Every ounce counts in this fight. Do not waste it. Do not throw it away. Put it there to help the valour of our brave young boys. (Cheers.) Back them up. Let us contribute to assist them. Have greater pride in them than in costlier garments. They will feel prouder of their mothers to-day, and their pride in them will grow in years to come when the best garments will have rotted. It will gladden and gladden. It will improve with the years. They can put it on with old age and say, "This is something I contributed in the Great War," and they will be proud of it.

Men and women of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, the first charge—the first charge—upon all your surplus money over your needs for yourselves and your children should be to help those gallant young men of ours who have tendered their lives for the cause of humanity. (Cheers.) The more we get the surer the victory. The more we get the shorter the war. The more we get the less it will cost in treasure, and the greatest treasure of all, brave blood. The more we give the more will the nation gain. You will enrich it by your contributions—by your sacrifices. Extravagance—I want to bring this home to every man and woman throughout these islands—extravagance during the war costs blood—costs blood. And what blood? Valiant blood—the blood of heroes. It would be worth millions to save one of them. (Cheers.) A

big loan will give myriads of them; help them not merely to win; help them to come home to shout for the victory which they have won. (Cheers.) It means better equipment for the Allies as well, and this—and I say it now for the first time, if not the hundredth time—is a war of equipment. That is why we are appealing for your subscriptions. We can do that. Most of us could not do more. But what we can do it is our duty. It is our pride to do it.

RUSSIA'S HANDICAP.

I said it was a war of equipment. Why are the Germans pressing back our gallant Allies in Roumania? It is not that they are better fighters. They are certainly not. The Roumanian peasant has proved himself to be one of the toughest fighters in the field when he has a chance, poor fellow, and he never had much. As for the Russian, the way in which with bare breast he has fought for two years and a half, with inferior guns, insufficient rifles, inadequate supplies of ammunition, is one of the world's tales of heroism. (Cheers.) Let us help to equip them, and there will be another story to tell soon. (Cheers.)

That is why I am glad to follow the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the appeal which he has made to the patriotism of our race. But with true Scottish instinct he put the appeal to prudence first. (Laughter.) He laid it down as a good foundation for patriotism and reserved that for his peroration. I shall reverse the order, belonging to a less sunny race. (Laughter.) I want to say it is a good investment. After all, the old country is the best investment in the world. (Cheers.) It was a sound concern before the war; it will be sounder and safer than ever after the war (cheers), and especially safer. (Laughter.) I do not know the nation that will care to touch it after the war (cheers). They had forgotten what we were like in those days; it will take them a long time to forget this lesson. It will be a safer investment than ever and a sounder one.

BRACING EFFECT OF WAR.

Have you been watching what has been going on? Before the war we had a good many shortcomings in our business, our commerce, and our industry. The war is setting them all right in the most marvellous way. You ask great business men like my friend Lord Pirrie, whom I see there in the corner, what is going on in the factories throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Old machinery scrapped, the newest and the best set up; slip-shod, wasteful methods all scrapped, hampering customs discontinued; millions brought into the labour market to help to produce what before were merely consumers. I do not know what the National Debt will be at the end of this war, but I will make this prediction. Whatever it is, it is added in real assets to the real riches of the nation will be infinitely greater than any debt that we shall ever acquire. (Cheers.) The resources of the nation in every direction—developed, perfected, the nation itself disciplined, braced up, quickened, become a more alert people. We have thrown off useless tissues. We are a nation that has been taking exercise. (Laughter.) We are a different people.

A GOLDEN AGE AHEAD.

I will tell you another difference. The Prussian menace was a running mortgage which detracted from the value of our national security. Nobody knew what it meant. We knew pretty well now. You could not tell whether it meant a mortgage of hundreds of millions, or thousands of millions; and I know you could not tell it would not mean ruin. That mortgage will be cleared off for ever (cheers) and there will be a better security, a better, sounder, safer security, at a better rate of interest. The world will then be able, when the war is over to attend to its business. There will be no war or rumours of war to disturb and to distract it. We can build up; we can reconstruct; we can till and cultivate and enrich; and the burden and terror and waste of war will have gone. The best security for peace will be that nations will band themselves together to punish the first peacemakers. (Cheers.) In the armories of Europe every weapon will be a sword of justice. In the government of men every army will be the constabulary of peace.

There were men who hoped to see this achieved in the ways of peace. We were disappointed. It was ordained that we should not reach that golden age except along a path which itself was paved with gold, yet, and cemented with valiant blood. There are myriads who have given the latter, and there are myriads more ready for the sacrifices if their country needs it. It is for us to contribute the former. Let no man and no woman, in this crisis of their nation's fate, through indolence, greed, avarice, or selfishness, fail. And if they do their part when the time comes for the triumphal march through the darkness and the terror of night into the bright dawn of the morning of the new age, they will each feel that they have their share in it. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MCKENNA'S SUPPORT.

Mr. McKenna, who was received with cheers, said:—I believe the task of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to prove fairly easy. A nation that has afforded an annual revenue of over 500 millions will not fail to produce a capital loan of greater magnitude. We are engaged in a war in which the ability of British finance is as essential for final victory as the superiority of the Allied Forces by land and sea. The appeal which is now being made by the Government to British citizens must not and will not fail upon deaf ears. The enemy hopes for victory; we mean to win. (Cheers.) Resolved as we are upon the issue, we must be unflinching to the means. Who lends now to the State gives to mankind. As you look for peace for repairation and security, so lend freely to the utmost of your power. (Cheers.)

LIEGE ON THE NAVY.

CONDITIONS OF MODERN WARFARE.

SUBMARINES AND TORPEDOES.

Admiral Sir John B. Jellicoe made his first public appearance as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, on January 11th, the occasion being the presentation to him of the Honorary Freedom of the Fishmongers' Company.

In a review of the work of the Navy, Admiral Jellicoe pointed out the increased difficulties which the strategists of today have to overcome as compared with the Napoleonic era, these being due to the advance in those applied sciences which have contributed to the perfection of munitions of destruction.

At the luncheon, after the Acting Prime Minister had proposed the health of Sir John Jellicoe, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, R.N., referring to the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, said that Earl St. Vincent had had a similar honour conferred on him about 100 years ago, and mentioned the close analogy between Earl St. Vincent's career and that of Sir John Jellicoe. Earl St. Vincent during his occupancy of high office at the Admiralty did great service in building up our fleet, and in training our officers and men for those glorious victories which culminated at Trafalgar. Moreover, he fought with consummate skill and courage several of the naval battles which were effective preludes to Trafalgar. Sir John Jellicoe had filled the same rôle with no less conspicuous ability and influence.

Sir John Jellicoe, in reply, said:—

I cannot express adequately my great appreciation of the high honour you have conferred upon me, and I would like to believe that you have thus distinguished me as a representative of that great Service to which I belong, and as a recognition, also, of the value of the work that has been done with so much of heroism and untiring vigilance as well as unflinching patriotism by every officer and man of the Navy during those strenuous two and a half years. The Acting Prime Minister has enhanced the honour to me in drawing some parallel between the services of Lord St. Vincent and myself. I feel that I cannot claim comparison with that great man. We of this generation owe a great debt to the naval strategists of the past. I have studied with great profit and admiration their guiding principles of strategy, and have been influenced by the high devotion to duty of Lord St. Vincent and others who laid the foundations of Britain's naval greatness.

There are great differences between the conditions of to-day and 100 years ago. Those lie in the greater speed of ships, in the longer range of guns, in the menace of the torpedo as fired from ships, destroyers, and submarines, and the menace of mines, the use of aircraft as scouts, and of wireless telegraphy. In the Napoleonic era the ships opened fire with guns at ranges of about 50 yards; the ships of to-day open fire at 32,000 yards (or 11 nautical miles) range, and gunfire begins to be very effective at 18,000 yards. The torpedo as fired from surface vessels is effective certainly up to 10,000 yards range, and this requires that a ship shall keep beyond this distance to fight her guns. As the conditions of visibility in the North Sea, particularly in the frequently such as to make fighting difficult beyond a range of 10,000 yards, and as modern fleets are invariably accompanied by very large numbers of destroyers, whose main duty is to attack with the torpedo the heavy ships of the enemy, it will be recognized how great becomes the responsibility of the Admiral in command of a fleet, particularly under the conditions of low visibility to which I have referred. As soon as destroyers tumble upon a fleet within torpedo range the situation becomes critical for the heavy ships.

INFLUENCE OF THE SUBMARINE.

The submarine is another factor which has changed the situation, as this class of vessel, combined with the use of mines, actually prevents the close blockade resorted to in former days. In addition these two weapons add greatly to the anxieties of those in command. It is one thing to fight an enemy that you can see; it is a different matter to deal with a hidden foe.

Thus modern conditions add immensely in this respect to the responsibility of those commanding fleets. They cannot get warning of the enemy being at sea until the enemy is well at sea. Nelson watching Villeneuve off Cadiz had his unarmoured squadron close into the enemy's port, and could see what was actually going on inside that port. The British in the North Sea, particularly in the frequent fog, find it impossible to get so close to the enemy's port as the greater is the facility with which the enemy can escape and the greater is the difficulty of intercepting him. There was never any likelihood in the old days of the enemy's fleet escaping unseen, unless the blockading squadron was forced from its watching position by bad weather, which, of course, occasionally occurred. In our day submarines and mines compel the watching force to take up their station further and further away.

In spite of this, and in spite of the German boast as to the occasions on which the German fleet has searched the North Sea for the British Fleet, our enemies have only on one occasion ventured sufficiently far with their Main Fleet to give us an opportunity to engage them. No vessels, neutral or British, have sighted the High Sea Fleet far from its ports on any other occasion. It is true that on August 19th last year the enemy's fleet came within measurable distance of the English coast, being sighted by some of our patrols, but turned back, presumably because the presence of our fleet was reported by their aircraft. Raids on the British coast with fast cruisers or battle-cruisers have been carried out, but on each occasion the passage from German waters has been made apparently under cover of the night, the enemy appearing off our coast at dawn and retiring before comparatively small forces. Such feints were of course impossible in the days of slow speed, and are now undertaken probably only in the hope of enticing us into the adoption of a false strategy by breaking up our forces to

guard all vulnerable points. I do not criticize the Germans for their strategy or for not running any risks with their fleet. On the other hand, their boasts of searching the North Sea for the enemy must be pronounced as without justifiable basis.

SCOPE OF NAVAL ACTIVITY.

The next point to which I would like to draw your attention has reference to the world-wide nature of the war in relation to the British Navy. It is not perhaps always realized how far-reaching are our naval activities, and how great, therefore, is the call on our naval resources. It may be interesting to state that the approximate number of vessels of all classes which comprise the British Navy of to-day is nearly 4,000. This includes battle-ships, battle-cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarine boats, mine-sweepers, patrol boats, and many other miscellaneous craft, all of which are necessary for the effective conduct of a war of to-day. Our activities range from the White Sea, where we are doing our best to assist our gallant Russian Allies, past the North and South Atlantic, where cruiser squadrons are at work, on to the far Pacific, where we are working in co-operation with our Japanese Allies. On the West Coast of Africa the Navy took no inconsiderable share in the fighting in Cameroon. In the Mediterranean the Navy took a hand in the Dardanelles campaign, assisted by our gallant French Allies, and is now working with both the French and Italian Navies in the Balkan campaign and in the Adriatic. On the East Coast of Africa the naval forces, including our river gunboats, monitors, and aircraft, have rendered great service to our kinsmen from the Union of South Africa. In the Persian Gulf and up the Tigris River numerous river gunboats and other vessels are assisting our Army in the Mesopotamia campaign. Our East Indian Squadron, which is working from Port Said through the Canal and Red Sea, is helping the Army of Egypt and safeguarding communications with India, and thence to Far Eastern waters.

In the early days of the war the Navy was pleased and honoured to work along with our gallant Japanese Allies in the capture of Kiau-choo. In fact, it may be said that there is no part of the world in which the Navy has not duties and responsibilities in connection with this war, and I might draw attention to the arduous and continuous work of the Cruiser Squadron in home waters, which is mainly engaged in preventing supplies from reaching our enemies. Ships are intercepted and boarded in great numbers under every condition of weather, and some idea of the work may be gathered from the fact that an average of some 50 ships of all kinds are intercepted and examined weekly on the high seas by the vessels of this squadron.

The task of keeping the large number of ships working in all parts of the world, of supplying them with fuel, munitions, etc., can only be recognized by those in possession of all the facts. The work, too, involves a great effort on the part of the merchant marine. Without our mercantile marine the Navy and the world would not exist. Upon it we have been dependent for the movement of our troops overseas—over seven millions of men having been transported—together with all the guns, munitions, and stores required by the Army. The safeguarding of these transports both from the attack of such surface vessels as have been at large and from submarine attack has been carried out by the Navy. We have had to draw also upon the personnel of the mercantile marine, not only for the manning of the transport ships, but also very largely for the manning of the whole of our patrol and mine-sweeping craft, nearly 2,500 skippers being employed as skippers, R.N.R. The number of R.N.R. executive officers has increased almost fourfold since the outbreak of war. Indeed, it is impossible to measure fully the debt which the country owes to our mercantile marine.

In the old days it used to be said that there was jealousy between the mercantile marine and the Royal Navy, but whatever may have been the case then, there is no room now in the Navy for anything but the most sincere admiration and respect for the officers and men of the mercantile marine. I think I know sufficient of those officers and men to believe that the feeling is reciprocated. Those of us who have been closely associated with the officers and men of our armed merchant vessels and patrol craft have realized from the first day of the war how magnificent were their services, how courageous their conduct, and how unflinching their devotion to duty under the most dangerous conditions. The value of the services of the officers and men of the mercantile marine goes also far beyond their work in armed vessels. When one thinks of the innumerable cases of unarmed ships being sunk by torpedoes or gun fire from submarines, it is a heavy sea with the ship's company dependent upon boats alone for their safety, one is lost in admiration of the spirit of heroism of those who not only endure dangers and hardships without complaint, but are ever ready to take the risks again and again in repeated voyages in other ships.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

The submarine menace to the merchant service is far greater now than at any period of the war, and it requires all our energy to combat it. It must and will be dealt with; of that I am confident. But we have to make good our inevitable losses, and in order to do this we are dependent upon the shipbuilding industry of this country. The munitions organization has done a great work for the output of munitions; it now remains for the shipbuilders and marine engineers to rival that work. The first essential is the whole-hearted co-operation of the men in the shipbuilding yards and in the engineering workshops. In the same way as Sir Douglas Haig has appealed to the munition workers to give up holidays and to devote themselves to the supply of those munitions which are essential for the safety and success of their comrades in the trenches, I now appeal to the men in the shipyards and engineering shops to put forth their best efforts continuously and ungrudgingly to keep up the strength of our mercantile marine, and to provide those gallant fellows, who have gone through innumerable dangers and hardships when their ships have been sunk, with new vessels to carry on the transport of the necessary supplies of food and

1,000,000 REFUGEES.

HOW FRANCE CARES FOR THEM.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a message from Mr. Henry Wood, the correspondent of the United Press of America. Mr. Wood says that France has solved the problem of looking after nearly 1,000,000 war refugees in a remarkable manner. The bulk of these homeless victims of the war come from the invaded and occupied districts of France, but many of them are Belgians and Serbians.

As far as possible the refugees have been grouped into little colonies or cities in which they enjoy a sort of municipal life of their own. France's army barracks have been adapted to this end. Most of them are empty, as the entire French Army is at the front.

In the province of which Nancy is the capital there are 30,000 refugees and each barracks represents a little city providing homes now for about 5,000 war victims. The authorities guarded against the separation of families, and even of neighbours and residents of the same towns and villages. For instance, a visitor will find all the residents of the same village grouped on the same floor, each family being allotted one or two rooms.

The bulk of the refugees are women and children, and schools have been established for the latter. A special feature of these are the classes in manual training for boys over twelve. They are taught a practical trade and the pupils are already making the chairs, tables, desks, and other articles of furniture with which to furnish their homes and schools as the armies of France have been driven from the enemy's occupation.

There is a course in domestic economy for girls over 12, and the earnings from the sewing classes can be used to buy little personal luxuries and comforts. It is not obligatory for the adults, but the children must take their meals in the municipal dining rooms, where the teachers, matrons, and others in charge can watch them and restrain any little breaches of discipline or good breeding.

A common social room serves for the aged grandmothers to work and talk together. They are a brave lot, nearly all with grandsons, if not also with sons, at the front. The organisation of each refugee city includes vast municipal kitchens and hospitals and entertainment halls where moving pictures and so on are given several times in the week.

material for the manhood and the industries of the country. No one recognizes more than I do how great has been the output of the shipyards up to the present time. I would only say now, let there be no question of strikes, no bad time-keeping, no slackening, and let men and men remember how great is their responsibility, not only towards the Navy and the Army, but also towards our Allies.

Before I leave this subject, may I presume to remind the big shipping companies of the privilege which is theirs to see that some provision is made out of war profits for the wives and children of those gallant fellows who have given their lives for their country, when their ships have been sunk, as truly as those who have lost their lives in the battle line? It is not for me to make suggestions, but I venture to say that the hearts of the officers and men would be lightened by the continued presence of danger and the recurring possibilities of disaster if they knew that those they may leave behind them would be cared for and educated.

SPIRIT OF THE NAVY.

In this hasty survey of the naval side of war, I have not as yet said a word on the point which is really nearest to my heart, and that is the subject of the spirit of the officers and men of the Fleet of which I have so recently given up the command.

During two and a half years of war the endeavour to keep that Fleet at a high pitch of efficiency has necessitated strenuous and unceasing effort on the part of every one connected with the Fleet either aloft or ashore. I said at the outset of my remarks that conditions affecting naval warfare differed to-day from those of a hundred years ago. That applies almost exclusively to material, and is due to advances in applied science, which have brought vast progress, almost revolutionary change, in the Navy as to other departments of activity. In some cases these changes can be commended if war is the only means of settling differences; in other respects they are reprehensible, and have been wantonly used by our enemies. There has, however, been little change in our men, except in the development of higher principles and in fuller recognition of individual responsibility in the national cause. The spirit of our forefathers lives on in all its vigour and devotion to King and country in the officers and men of to-day; with this added, that there is a higher standard of personal worth, of mental alertness, and of moral rectitude. No one could ask for a finer personnel than we have in the Navy. Education has enabled every man to arrive at a just appreciation of the justice of our cause, and to conduct himself as a soldier, fighting for the freedom of the smaller nations and for the liberation of humanity from the threatened thralldom of military slavery.

Can there be any doubt of the issue when this fundamental belief is associated, as it is, with all-pervading patriotism and unflinching zeal to accomplish the end that we and our Allies have in view? Every man in the Navy is eager and prepared to do his duty. He asks, and he is entitled by his services and sacrifices, to ask that the nation shall do its part by working with equal self-denying diligence as are our soldiers and sailors, so that there may be provided that great variety and enormous volume of material which is required for the fighting forces, and that all men and all women shall by practising strict economy render possible the maintenance of adequate financial sinews of war. If we all do our part, the will be well with us. Of one prominent fact I can speak with full confidence, which is required for the nation can depend on the Navy being ready, resourceful, and reliable.—Times.

AMERICA'S WAR-TIME PROSPERITY.

COLOSSAL FIGURES OF EXPORT TRADE.

OVER £500,000,000 INCREASE IN 1916 OVER 1914.

It is now possible to indicate pretty fully from official American figures the effect which the war has had upon the export trade of the United States.

The figures tell their own tale, and require very little comment. They are all from American sources. Incidentally they remind us how dependent we are upon our imports from the United States, and they illustrate the ever present problems of exchange and credit. But above all, they demonstrate the war prosperity of America. They do not include freight charges—they represent the value of the commodities at the American ports. And, lastly, the increased figures are not accounted for by munitions—foodstuffs and manufacturers of all kinds have been exported from the United States in unprecedented quantities.

The total values of United States imports and exports in the nine months ended in September 1914, 1915, and 1916 were as follows:—

IMPORTS.	
1914	£293,000,000
1915	271,000,000
1916	351,000,000
EXPORTS.	
1914	£300,000,000
1915	518,000,000
1916	813,000,000

Take another sample period, and a similar result emerges. In the eight months which ended in August, 1914, the first month of the world war, the total exports of the United States were of the value of £273,000,000. In the corresponding eight months of 1916 they had jumped to £715,000,000.

The items are illuminating. Exports of feeding stuffs which in the eight months of 1914 were of the value of £28,000,000 were in 1916 of the value of £149,000,000. The jump in "manufactures for further use in manufacturing" was from £50,000,000 in the peace eight months to £115,000,000 in the war eight months. Exports of "manufactures ready for consumption" jumped from £88,000,000 in value to £235,000,000. "Miscellaneous" exports in the same comparative period rose from £238,000,000 value to £230,000,000. Let it be repeated that these are American official figures, and that they represent the values at the American ports—that is apart altogether from the war freights.

TRADE WITH THE ALLIES.

These are the figures of United States exports to the world. American profit from the war becomes even more evident if we examine the United States exports to the four chief Allies alone. We have seen that the British blockade of the enemy countries has cost America nothing; that, in fact, in spite of it she has increased her exports beyond all precedent. The following figures demonstrate that any loss of Germanic trade through the exercise of British sea power has been more than made up to the United States by an enormously increased trade with the Allies. Below we set out the value of the exports from the United States to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Russia for the six months immediately preceding the war—down to June, 1914—and for the succeeding periods of six months, each down to June, 1916, and, separately, in each of the months of July, because July of 1914 was the last pre-war month:—

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.	
Six months to June, 1914	£53,000,000
Six months to Dec. 1914	67,000,000
First 6 months 1915	115,000,000
Second 6 months 1915	123,000,000
First 6 months 1916	179,000,000
July 1914	7,000,000
July 1915	17,000,000
July 1916	30,000,000

EXPORTS TO FRANCE.	
First 6 months 1914	£12,000,000
Second 6 months 1914	21,000,000
First 6 months 1915	52,000,000
Second 6 months 1915	47,000,000
First 6 months 1916	75,000,000
July 1914	1,200,000
July 1915	8,600,000
July 1916	16,000,000

EXPORTS TO ITALY.	
First 6 months 1914	£6,000,000
Second 6 months 1914	13,000,000
First 6 months 1915	24,000,000
Second 6 months 1915	30,000,000
First 6 months 1916	24,000,000
July 1914	845,000
July 1915	2,700,000
July 1916	3,000,000

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.	
First 6 months 1914	£3,200,000
Second 6 months 1914	2,400,000
First 6 months 1915	9,700,000
Second 6 months 1915	24,000,000
First 6 months 1916	38,000,000
July 1914	382,000
July 1915	4,000,000
July 1916	9,000,000

TOTAL EXPORTS TO THE FOUR CHIEF ALLIES.	
First 6 months 1914	£75,000,000
Second 6 months 1914	104,000,000
First 6 months 1915	201,000,000
Second 6 months 1915	225,000,000
First 6 months 1916	320,000,000
July 1914	9,000,000
July 1915	32,000,000
July 1916	59,000,000

If anyone wants a pendant to these figures of American war prosperity let him go to the London Guildhall and look at the eastern stained glass window—the touching memorial of the Lancashire cotton famine of 1862-1865, all that England got out of the Civil War of the United States.—Daily Chronicle.

KRUPPS' MEN HUNGRY.

POTATO SHORTAGE ROUSES GREAT ANGER.

The failure of the German potato harvest is continually becoming more apparent, and is having serious effects. Even the great industrial districts of Essen and Düsseldorf have had the weekly allowance per head reduced to 3lb., which is 1lb. less than in Berlin, wrote the Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily News* on January 8th. The reduction has caused great discontent throughout those districts. At Essen the municipal authorities protested to the Government administration, but were simply told the reduction had become absolutely necessary, and they must help themselves out with turnips. Thereupon the municipal authorities passed a resolution that industrial districts ought not to be worse off as regards the daily potato supply than other parts of the country. They requested the higher authorities to take all lawful measures and means against a further decrease.

The interview with a neutral revealing the motives and effects of the Kaiser's peace proposal has attracted attention in the enemy Press. It is dealt with, however, in characteristic fashion. Instead of reproducing the article the papers treat it by way of comment, merely quoting isolated sentences to suit their purpose. The *Lokal-Anzeiger* says:—

"The *Entente* Press now says Germany has not been starved for the revolution continually prophesied for the next day has not arrived. The *Entente* Press no longer paints our position in lurid colours, but shows a preference for low-toned mixtures. In a clever example of this mixing, the writer says the motive for the peace proposal was Germany's wish to avoid economic ruin. For a grounding for this theory facts undeniable in themselves are used in a very intelligent manner. It is undeniable that we have had a very bad potato harvest, and that in consequence provisioning with potatoes being a great many undesirable difficulties. The want of potatoes, according to this informant, has changed the warlike character and the spirit of the German people into a longing for peace, so the Government fears not being able to hold the people in hand if they do not make an attempt at peace."

EFFECT OF MASS LEVY.
"This may appear very plausible to those who do not know Germany. Some what less plausible, however, is the statement that we expect economic ruin from the operation of civilian conscription. Our industries have been successful, notwithstanding the cutting off of supplies of raw material and for the great part having to do without former markets, in quickly adapting themselves to the demands of the war. Therefore, it is very difficult to believe that after the conclusion of peace they will find it impossible to return from war economy to peace economy, while simultaneously the market of the world for buying raw materials and placing their manufactured wares will be open to them again. There is nobody in Germany who has such a fear as that suggested. The best proof of this is the readiness of both employers and employed to adapt themselves to new war work."

It may be interpolated here that neither employers nor employed in Germany have any choice in this matter of "adapting themselves to war work." They are compelled to do so by the civilian conscription law, and the authorities decide whether their customary industries are essential or not. If not, they must perform "adapt themselves to war work." The paper adds:

"Cool heads have never feared that the nation whose achievements during the war have been thrown up in such a strong light, giving them the most intensive advertisement, will not be able, after the conclusion of peace, to reconquer the world's markets."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reluctantly complains about the reproduction of the article in the Dutch Press, adding that but for this fact it would not trouble itself about the "empty talk of this neutral." The *Frankfurter* carefully limits its quotations from the article to those passages dealing with the German Government's optimistic view of the military situation. Touching on the ground given by my informant for the peace proposal, the paper says:

"The *Entente* had very good means of discovering the genuine character of the German peace proposal. They only needed to accept the proposals, when they could easily have learned that the offer had a very serious character."

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WORKS WONDERS IN

MAKING SCRAWNY

UNDEVELOPED MEN

AND WOMEN PLUMP

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Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn of a marvellous discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day in many instances, rounds out the figure and makes thin folks fat up even if they have been scrawny for years.

Don't shut your eyes and say "Impossible!" Put this new treatment to the test. The test will tell. It is no sign that you must remain skinny and under weight the rest of your life, even if you have vainly tried every "fattener" you ever heard of.

This new discovery calls for no diet stunts, no detention from business. You go about as usual, eat what you like. It is harmless to the most delicate system, and contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol. Just a concentrated tabloid which can be taken privately. Your nearest friends need not know what you are doing until you astonish them with a visible and pleasing increase of weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. Take Sargol and get out of the featherweight class.

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[32]

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"My little son came out in large watery heads on his face, hands and arms. Then the heads broke open into terrible sore eruptions which irritated him very much, and to prevent him from scratching I had to tie his hands."

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[33]

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, &c. apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

[34]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including Gold Coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold;

All manufactures of Silver other than Silver Watches and Silver Watch Cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly, and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration:—

(1) The full name and address of the addressee.

(2) A Statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chau	2.00 P.M.	—
Sutton, South and Szeungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Satin, Shanley	—	—
Canton, Samshui and Washow	7.30 A.M. 10.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	—	5.00 P.M.
Namata and Samai	Saturdays 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	—	9.00 A.M.

from Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kowloon	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kunshuk	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kaukong	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Except Saturdays	—	—

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This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish; therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost?

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GOLF CLUBS.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 19th.	
On LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
On PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/29
Credit, at 4 months sight	3/39
On NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 36 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	—
On BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... —
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer ... —
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight ... —
Private, 30 days sight	—
On YOKOHAMA.—	On demand ... 110 1/2
On MANILA.—	On demand—Penas ... 112 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	On demand ... 100 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	On demand ... 138
On HONGKONG.—	On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.
On SINGAPORE.—	On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK.—	On demand ... 2 1/2 p.m.
GOVERNMENT Stock's Buying Rate	—
GOLD LION, 10/100, per 100	\$ 47.70
BANK SILVER, per 100	33 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Hongkong, 20 cents pieces	\$0.04 Premium
Hongkong, 10 " "	—
Janlon, 20 " "	\$3.05 discount
Canton, 10 " "	\$3.20

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 19TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$715, sellers	2330 int. act. 1916	
INSURANCE.—				
Canton	\$50	\$375	\$35 for 1914	
China Fire	\$20	\$155	\$3 for 1914	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375	\$37 for 1914	
North China	\$25	\$169	\$74 for 1915	
Union	\$100	\$309	\$66 for 1914	
Yangtze	\$50	\$385	\$18 for 1914	
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$113, sales	\$14 for year ending 31.12.16	
Canton Steamboat	\$15	\$19, sellers	\$125 for 1916 (\$0.475)	
Indo-China Prof.	\$25	\$414	31.12.16	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$127, buy	10.12.16	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$33, buyers	\$210 for year ending 30.4.16	
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar	\$100	\$118, buyers	\$12 for 1915	
Malayan Sugar	\$200	\$24, x. div.	Pa. 3 for 1916	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$50	\$3.50 for 1915	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$126, sellers	\$24 int. for 1916	
Shanghai Docks	\$100	\$127, sel.	Tls. 7 for year ending 30.4.16	
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$93	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$117, x. div.	\$3 for 4 years	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$91, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Humphreys' Estates	\$50	\$64, buyers	\$0 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$58	\$2 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$70, sellers	\$3.50 for 1916	
OLD.—				
Langhats	\$10	\$120, sel.	Tls. 1 for year ending 31.10.16	
Shells	\$2	100/-	2/ int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	95/-	2/ int. 1915/16	
MINTING.—				
Kai Lun	\$1	\$8/-	1/ int. act. year ending 30.4.16	
Raupe	\$1	\$2.40, sellers	None since 1910	
Tonghai	\$1	28/-	4/ int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ping	\$10	\$145	Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16	
King Yik	\$10	\$134, sel.	T. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16	
Shanghai	\$10	\$112, sel.	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16	
Yan'sing	\$10	\$104, sel.	Nil for 1915	
NORRILLAN.—				
China Bank	\$12	\$71, buyers	75 cents for 1915	
China Light	\$5	\$4.50, buy.	None since 1908	
China Provident	\$10	\$3, sellers	70 cents for 1915	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$264	\$3 for year ending 31.7.16	
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$114, buy.	60 cents for 1915	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers	\$2.25 for year ending 29.2.16	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180	\$2 int. account 1916	
Hongkong Paper	\$10	\$245	\$1 int. account 1916	
Hongkong Steel	\$10	\$10	None for year ending 31.7.16	
Hongkong Tram	\$5	\$7.30	Int. 7 for account 1916	
Peak Tram Old	\$10	\$10	7 for year ending 30.4.16	
Do. New	\$1	\$1	25 cents for year ending 31.5.16	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$37	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$154, buy.	70 cents for 1915	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$51, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$5		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LAST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$3.80	65 p.c.	—
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.70	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Glenary	\$1	Oct.	\$2.25	30 p.c.	—
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.00	42 1/2 p.c.	20 p.c.
Kempas	\$2	June	\$9.10	40 p.c.	15 p.c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$2.35	30 p.c.	—
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.65	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
New Seenda	\$2	Dec.	\$4.30	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandayong	\$2	Jan.	\$4.30	25 p.c.	12 1/2 p.c.
Tyap	\$10	Dec.	\$20.50	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			3.32		

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ON A HOLIDAY

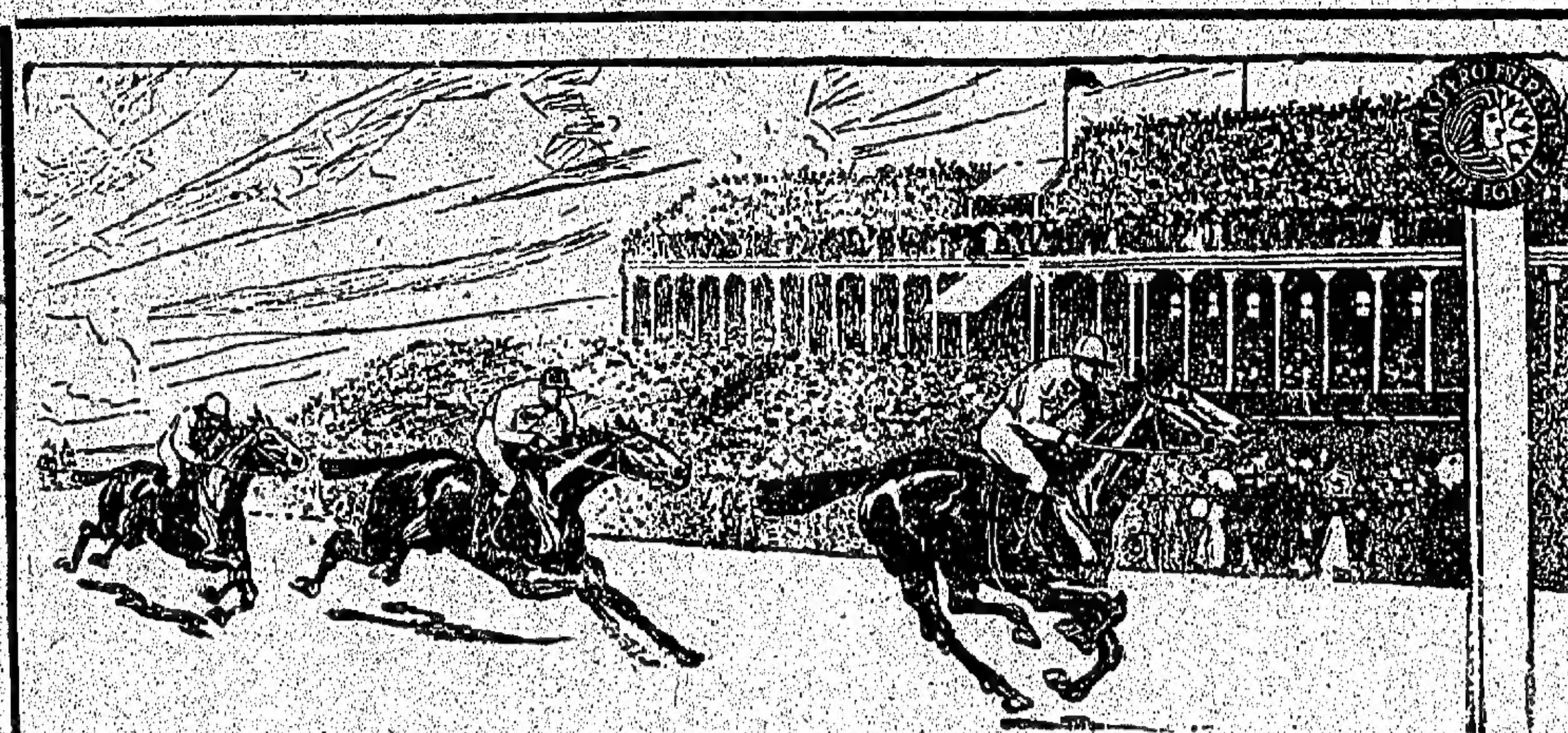
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Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

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